FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JUNE 1985

Hijacking Crisis

Amal movement leader Nabih Birri announced 17 June that he had agreed to mediate in the hijacking crisis after receiving guarantees from the hijackers that they will not harm their remaining hostages, MENA reported. Contacts continued throughout the morning between Birri and the hijackers through Amal's representative at Beirut airport, according to Beirut radio. Birri had earlier called his men for a general mobilization as a precaution against any attempt to free the hostages by force, AFP reported. Meanwhile, the hijackers limited their demands to the release of Lebanese detainees in Israel and of two others imprisoned in Spain, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. Israeli Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev confirmed 17 June that the United States has not appealed to Israel to release some 700 Shi'ite prisoners, but he said Israel would "seriously" consider such an appeal if it is made, noting that Israel was intending to release them anyway, Jerusalem radio reported. The 32 American hostages had appealed to President Reagan to convince Israel to release the Lebanese detainees, Beirut radio announced earlier. As for the two men held in Spain, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran stated that his government will never give in to the hijackers' demand for their release, Madrid radio disclosed.

The hijackers had earlier described themselves as "the oppressed on earth" in a communique broadcast by Algiers radio during the plane's second visit to Algiers, asserting that they have "no connection with any organization which previously claimed responsibility for the operation." Meanwhile, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio stressed that Iran "strongly denies any hand" in the hijacking of the American airliner.

Lebanon

Amal and the Palestinians — Fighting continued between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in Beirut 15 June with Amal tightening its control on the outskirts of the Shatila camp, Beirut radio reported. A PLO statement cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that Syrian special units were assisting Amal in the renewed assault on the Palestinians. Nevertheless, contacts in Damascus among Amal, the National Democratic Front, and the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) have resulted in a cease-fire agreement that provides for Amal's withdrawal to its positions before the fighting and for the policing of the Palestinian camps by Lebanese Internal Security Forces, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The 13-point accord also considers the PNSF as the recognized political leadership of the Palestinians in Lebanon. However, the PNSF subsequently disclosed that "areas of disagreement" still existed on several points, according to the radio. For the PLO's part, a source cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO denounced the agreement in Damascus, asserting that the Palestinians in the Beirut camps reject any formula for the removal of their weapons. In a related development Al-Shariqah's *AL-KHALIJ* reported that the Syrian authorities have arrested nearly 1700 Palestinians residing in Syria and have prevented Fatah dissident Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha from leaving for Libya.

In an earlier incident in the Lebanese capital, Beirut radio reported that a 14 June car-bomb near the Summerland Hotel caused 50 casualties. The Sunni group Al-Murabitun claimed responsibility in a statement cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, indicating that the operation was aimed against the predominantly Shi'ite 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army.

South Lebanon — The army of southern Lebanon (ASL) released its 21 Finnish captives on 15 June and the Finns departed after "friendly handshakes" with ASL commander General Antoine Lahd, Jerusalem radio reported. In a statement on the affair broadcast by Voice of Hope radio, Lahd expressed hope that the Finns' release will end "ambiguities" and lead to understanding and coordination between the ASL and UNIFIL. Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that UNIFIL is now allowing the ASL unrestricted movement in Israel's "security strip."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit — Sixteen Arab states have announced their agreement with Moroccan King Hassan II's call for an emergency Arab summit on the Palestinian question but Syria opposes such a summit and the position of several other states is still unclear, an Arab League source asserted in a statement cited by KUNA 14 June. Clarifying Libya's stance, JANA subsequently stated that the Jamahiriyah will attend a summit if it is held to discuss events in the Beirut refugee camps, but will stay away if it is for the purpose of discussing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and Egypt's reinstatement in the Arab League.

Saudi-Libyan Relations — Saudi King Fahd received a Libyan envoy in Mecca the evening of 12 June, Riyadh television noted.

Iran-Iraq

Iraq will cease bombing "selected targets inside Iranian cities" for 2 weeks from 15-30 June, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn announced in his 14 June message to the Iranian people broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. He also outlined "practical principles" to achieve peace including a comprehensive cease-fire, POW exchange, and direct negotiations. That same day, the Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio listed 5 air raids and missile attacks on 14 Iranian cities, while Tehran radio tallied 702 casualties from these Iraqi attacks. Iran mounted the "Jerusalem" offensive 14 June in the Hawr al-Hawizah region in conjunction with international Jerusalem Day demonstrations and in reply to Iraqi attacks; several waterways including Basharat waterway, 6 km of the Basra-Baghdad road, and 100 sq km of territory were "liberated," according to Tehran radio. IRNA noted that by 16 June, the Iranian soldiers in the offensive maintained their "superiority" by killing and wounding

110 Iraqis and capturing 90, in addition to taking control of 5 Iraqi posts or villages. The Iranian communique for 16 June carried by the agency, in addition to the Jerusalem offensive statistics, also claimed that an Iraqi "war plane and helicopter gunship" were shot down east of the Tigris River on 15 June, but an Iraqi military spokesman denied the claim as a "lie" in a 16 June statement to INA. Iran also claimed that its missile attack on Baghdad 15 June resulted in 170 casualties, Tehran radio stated.

Egypt-Iraq

Noting no changes in Egypt's position on the Iran-Iraq war, Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz stated he was pleased with the outcome of his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on 15 June, Cairo radio noted. Following talks with 'Aziz during the 1-day visit, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid observed that Egyptian and Iraqi views are "identical," the radio added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 116 *17 June 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Reportage on Hijacking of TWA Airliner ..... A 1
Communique No 2 *[Algiers]* ..... A 1
Communique No 3 *[Algiers]* ..... A 1
Communique No 4 *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 2
Hostages Safe During Talks *[Beirut]* ..... A 2
Birri Seeks Exchange *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... A 2
Birri Orders Hostages Transferred *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... A 2
Arab Civil Aviation Council Condemns Hijackings *[Amman JORDAN TIMES 17 Jun]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Sends Message to UN Head on Beirut Camps *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Addresses Message to Beirut Camps *[Algiers Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Asks Lebanese Figures To Form Front *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 15 Jun]* ..... A 4
Damascus Meeting Seeks End to Clashes in Beirut Camps ..... A 4
Agreement 'Imminent' *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
Meetings Continue *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
PLO on Damascus Meeting *[Baghdad]* ..... A 4
PLO Envoy on Syrian Measures Against Beirut Camps *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5
Abu Musa Reportedly Banned From Leaving Damascus *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 15 Jun]* ..... A 5
PNSF Officials Reportedly Arrested by Syria *[Amman AL-RA'Y 16 Jun]* ..... A 5
PNSF Officials' Arrest Denied *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Welcomes Arab Summit Meeting ..... C 1
Libyan Official Leaves Manama for Qatar ..... C 1
AL-ADWA' Comments on Iraqi Peace Overture ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Amir Jabir Cancels 'Id al-Fitr Celebrations ..... C 1
Commentaries View Amal Involvement in Hijacking *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

OMAN

Libya's al-Turayki Visits Muscat 14 Jun ..... C 1
Arrives in Muscat *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
Meets Deputy Prime Minister ..... C 2

QATAR

Libyan Envoy Concludes Visit to UAE 16 Jun ..... C 2
AL-RAYAH, GULF TIMES Condemn Plane Hijackings *[WAKH]* ..... C 2
AL-RAYAH Analyzes Latest Iraqi Peace Offer *[WAKH]* ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's Visit ..... C 2
Received by King Fahd ..... C 2
Leaves for Home ..... C 3

Libya's Al-Turayki Arrives for Pilgrimage ..... C 3
Riyadh Views Latest Iraqi Proposals for Peace ..... C 3

UAE

State Minister Affirms 'Readiness' for Arab Summit *[KUNA]* ..... C 3
President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi *[Tripoli]* ..... C 4

PDRY

Chairman Addresses Hadramawt Province Ceremony ..... C 4
Libyan Envoy Arrives in Aden for Visit ..... C 4
YAR Unity Minister al-'Arashi Departs 15 Jun ..... C 4

YAR

Presidential Decree Prepares for Congress Elections ..... C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak Departs for 'Surprise' Visit to Sudan *[AFP]* ..... D 1
Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo ..... D 1
Comments on Arab Issues ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives 'Aziz ..... D 2
Meets With 'Abd al-Majid ..... D 2
Monte Carlo on Visit ..... D 2
'Aziz Departs Cairo ..... D 2
Reportage on Planned March To Impose Shari'a ..... D 2
Leader Refuses To Cancel March *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Jun]* ..... D 2
Court Upholds Ban on March ..... D 3
March Postponed *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Jun]* ..... D 3
Mubarak Notes Attempts To Undermine Stability ..... D 3
Further on Mubarak Remarks ..... D 4
'Abd al-Majid Criticizes Syria's Policy in Lebanon ..... D 4
'Abd al-Majid on Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon ..... D 5
Mubarak Receives 'Urgent' Message From 'Arafat ..... D 5
Government Rejects Provisional Government in Namibia ..... D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Calls for 15-30 Jun Cease-Fire ..... E 1
Iranian Resistance Leaders Send Saddam Messages ..... E 2
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 3
Iranians Warned of Attacks ..... E 3
Communique No 1,865 ..... E 3
Communique No 1,866 ..... E 4
Communique No 1,867 ..... E 4
Loss of Aircraft Denied ..... E 5
YAR Deputy Prime Minister Continues Visit ..... E 5
Confers With Saddam ..... E 5
Cooperation Minutes Signed ..... E 5
YAR Official Departs ..... E 5
Tariq 'Aziz Returns After 1-Day Visit to Cairo ..... E 5
Iraqi-Soviet Economic Committee Meets in Moscow ..... E 5
Radio, TV Protocol Signed ..... E 6
Economic, Technical Cooperation ..... E 6

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns From U.S., UK Visits 16 Jun ..... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B Interviews Libya's Al-Turayki *[14 Jun]* ..... F 1

Al-Turayki Departs Amman ..... F 2
Iraqi Oil Delegation Begins Visit to Amman *[AL-RA'Y 16 Jun]* ..... F 2
JORDAN TIMES on PLO Rejection of Peres Peace Plan *[12 Jun]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

Bomb Explodes in Front of Amal Beirut Office *[VOL]* ..... G 1
'Many Casualties' in Blast *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Receives Arab League Envoy ..... G 1
Cabinet 'Likely' To Resign After Muslim Feast *[Ihdin Radio]* ..... G 1
Karami Comments on Israeli Withdrawal, Hijackings ..... G 1
Birri Meets PSP Officials; Junblatt in Damascus *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Israeli Boats Offshore Engaged by Artillery *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Junblatt Comments on Amal, Criticizes Al-Jumayyil *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Canadian Embassy Closes, Diplomats Go To Amman *[VOL]* ..... G 2
VOH: General Lahd Releases Finnish Soldiers ..... G 2
VOH: General Lahd Vows Not To Leave Jazzin ..... G 3
Preparation of Army Force for Jazzin Completed *[VOL]* ..... G 3
Agreement on Beirut Camps Reached in Damascus *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 3
Amal, PSP Differences Reportedly Continue *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
PNSF Decides Not To Negotiate With Amal Movement *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 4
Reportage on Fighting in Beirut, Around Camps ..... G 4
5 Killed in Shelling ..... G 4
Voice of PLO on Camps ..... G 4
PLO Spokesman on Camps *[Amman]* ..... G 4
Attack on Amal, 6th Brigade ..... G 5
Amal Shatila Position 'Tightened' ..... G 5
Further Fighting Reported ..... G 5
Further on Camps *[Voice of the PLO]* ..... G 5
'Arafat Said Smuggling Weapons *[VOL]* ..... G 6
Palestinians Repulse Amal Offensive *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Lebanese Plane Fires on Ship *[VOL]* ..... G 6
PLO Envoy on Syrian Measures *[Voice of the PLO]* ..... G 6
Voice of PLO on Camps ..... G 6
'Fierce Fighting' Rages *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Explosion in West Beirut *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Al-Murabitun Claims Beirut Explosion on 14 Jun *[VOL]* ..... G 6
Further on Booby-Trapped Car ..... G 7

SYRIA

Reagan's Message to Al-Asad Acknowledged ..... H 1
Hijacking Viewed as U.S. Opportunity To Intervene ..... H 1
U.S. Troop Movement ..... H 1
Al-Asad Issues State General Budget Law ..... H 1
Australian Delegation Continues Visit to Damascus ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Receives Envoy ..... H 1
Al-Zu'bi Receives Delegation ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Reaction, Comments on Hijacking of TWA Airliner ..... I 1
Government Holds Meeting ..... I 1
Knesset Members React ..... I 1
No Aid Without U.S. Appeal ..... I 1
Minister Bar-Lev Comments ..... I 1
Policy on Freeing Shi'ites ..... I 1
'Constant' Contact With U.S. ..... I 1
ASL's Lahd Views Security Risk ..... I 1
Morning Press Editorials ..... I 2
Peres, Rabin Divided Over Weapons Sale to Jordan *[HA'ARETZ 14 Jun]* ..... I 2

Rabin Interviewed on Lebanon, Peace Process ..... I 3
Rubinstein Says Jerusalem's Status Can Be Discussed ..... I 4
Clarifies Statement ..... I 4
Urquhart Meets Shamir on UNIFIL Deployment ..... I 5
UN 'Cannot' Recognize ASL ..... I 5
Shamir on UNIFIL Role ..... I 5
Further on ASL-UNIFIL Conflict in Lebanon ..... I 5
ASL Men 'Do Not Want To Return' ..... I 5
UNIFIL Soldiers Released ..... I 5
Lahd's Conduct Praised ..... I 5
No Plans To Militarily Back ASL in Defending Jazzin ..... I 5
Fistfight Erupts Between UNIFIL, ASL Troops ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Court Sentences Ghardaia Demonstrators *[Tripoli]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Visit of PLO's Khalaf Denied; 'Arafat Message Cited ..... Q 1
Conditions for Attending Arab League Summit Noted ..... Q 1
RSA 'Criminal Act' Against Botswana Condemned ..... Q 1

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives Libyan Envoy With Al-Qadhdhafi Message ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Chadian President Habre Conducts Working Visit ..... Q 2
Received by King on Arrival ..... Q 2
Conducts Talks With Hassan ..... Q 2
King Hassan Receives Mauritanian, Niger Officials ..... Q 2
Mauritanian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit *[AFP]* ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Praises U.S. Relations ..... Q 2
Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Libayn Envoy, Message ..... Q 3
Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Ummah, Ansar Party Leader ..... Q 3
Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Foreign, Domestic Policies *[Cairo]* ..... Q 3
Daf'allah Interviewed on Foreign Relations, Numayri *[London AL-HAWADITH 14 Jun]* ..... Q 5
Daf'allah Inspects Four 'Looted' Villages ..... Q 6
Daf'allah Calls for Dialogue With Garang ..... Q 6
TMC's Hamadah Condemns Garang's 'Tough Position' ..... Q 7
'Abdallah Notes Measures Taken in Qardod ..... Q 7
Foreign Ministry Condemns RSA, Supports OAU Call ..... Q 7
Attorney General Orders Trial of Oliver Albino ..... Q 8
Committee Continues Investigation of Falasha Issue ..... Q 8
Eritrean Red Cross Chairman Killed 13 Jun ..... Q 8
Radio SPLA Notes Transfer of Released POW's ..... Q 8

TUNISIA

Mzali Views Domestic Situation, Foreign Relations *[ANSA]* ..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Congratulates ANC Leader ..... R 1
Palestinian Official Blames U.S. for Attacks ..... R 1

KENYA

Minister Condemns RSA's 'Invasion' of Botswana ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Government Condemns RSA Attack on Botswana ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Zanzibar Dissolves Legislature Before Elections ..... R 1

UGANDA

Candidates Must Resign Public Office by 30 Jun ..... R 2
Government Signs Economic Agreement With Sudan *[SUNA]* ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Biya Addresses Parliament on Draft Budget ..... S 1

CHAD

President Habre Leaves for Visit to Morocco ..... S 1
GUNT Official Kamougue Assesses Peace Moves *[Libreville]* ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Government Presents Captured 'Terrorists' ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Assembly Approves 'Technical' Cabinet Reshuffle ..... T 1

GHANA

Defense Council Promulgates Social Justice Laws ..... T 1
Government Committee To Aid Sahelian Immigrants *[DAILY GRAPHIC 11 Jun]* ..... T 2
Government Repatriates Illegal Immigrants *[Lagos]* ..... T 2

GUINEA

World Bank Official Signs Loan Agreement ..... T 2

MALI

Traore Returns From UN Development Meeting ..... T 3
World Bank President Arrives for Working Visit ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Buhari Sends Message to Botswana's Masire ..... T 3
Ban on Public Officers Taking Chieftaincy Titles ..... T 3
Oil Industry Sectors Given 'Top Priority' ..... T 4
Information Minister on Dikko Case, Role of UK *[BBC]* ..... T 4
Commentary on Delay ..... T 4
World Bank To Grant Ogun State Agriculture Loan ..... T 5

SIERRA LEONE

Government To Reopen Embassy in West Germany ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Communique Issued on Repeal of Clark Amendment ..... U 1
Editorial Condemns Repeal ..... U 1
UNITA Communique on Actions Against FAPLA Troops *[Lisbon]* ..... U 2
KUP Notes Helicopter, Airplane Shot Down ..... U 2

BOTSWANA

Masire Issues Statement on South African Raid ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Jonathan Condemns RSA Attack on Botswana ..... U 4

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Calls RSA Attack on Botswana 'Barbaric' ..... U 4
People's Assembly Postpones Elections Until 1986 ..... U 4
'Sabotage' Destroys Bridge Near RSA Border *[EFE]* ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

Powers Pass to New Transitional Government *[SAPA]* ..... U 5
Proclamation Outlines Powers *[SAPA]* ..... U 5
Cabinet Members Named *[SAPA]* ..... U 6
SWAPO Reaffirms Rejection of Interim Government *[SAPA]* ..... U 6
SWAPO Issues Communique *[ANGOP]* ..... U 6

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on SADF Raid on ANC Targets in Botswana ..... U 7
Botha Congratulates Forces ..... U 7
Operation Termed 'Big Success' ..... U 7
Viljoen on Raid ..... U 7
SUNDAY TIMES on Action *[16 Jun]* ..... U 8
Commentary Cites Soviet Threat ..... U 10
Le Grange Accepts Responsibility for SAP Action ..... U 10
Reform Not Jeopardized ..... U 10
Buthelezi Discusses U.S. Visit, Disinvestment ..... U 11
Unrest Noted on Anniversary of Soweto Riots ..... U 11
Hand Grenade Thrown at Councillor's Home ..... U 11
Police Confirm Office Explosion Near Durban *[Umtata]* ..... U 11

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA Raid on Botswana ..... U 11

Reportage on Hijacking of TWA Airliner

Communique No 2

LD151148 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Regarding the question of the hijacked American plane: The American plane, which was diverted from Athens airport once again returned to Houari Boumediene international airport this morning. The plane is still on the runway. For the latest developments on the issue, we again get in touch with the radio correspondent at the airport:

Ladies and gentlemen, we greet you from Houari Boubediene international airport. We present to you Communique No 2 issued by the hijackers of the TWA Boeing 727.

In the name of God, the compassionate, and the merciful.

Communique No 2 issued by the oppressed on earth.

It concerns us to clarify some matters over which the hateful Western media has tried to disfigure what has been taking place on the plane of the international imperialists.

First, we draw the attention of all to the fact that we have no connection with any organization that previously claimed responsibility for the operation.

Second, to clarify, we declare that we are prepared to blow up the plane in the event of any attempt to advance toward us. We will not delay one moment from this. We have come out in order to be martyred; to return without implementation of our demands is a dishonor to us.

We are not prepared to release those detained by us and we threaten to kill them one by one if there is no response to our demands. These are as follows:

Release of all the Arab detainees from Israeli prisons.

Ask the Israeli Government to withdraw completely from Lebanese territories immediately.

Ask the hireling Lahd army to withdraw from south Lebanon.

We inform you that we are prepared to kill the eight Greek hostages one by one in the event of not releasing brother mujahid 'Ali 'Atwah who was arrested at the airport yesterday. We beg you to inform the Greek Government of this via its ambassador here.

'Ali 'Atwah must be transported to Algiers airport before 1400 today. At 1400, when the ultimatum expires, we will begin killing the Greek hostages, and we beg everyone to pay attention to this matter. We will not delay one moment. We want our comrade to be here.

We condemn the acts of detonation which took plce in the Arab arena: America stands behind them directly.

The reason for the world's tribulation comes from America. Go where you want, and ask what is happening: Why is this country facing hunger? Why is this war here? Everyone will reply: America is the reason.

We demand that the fate of hero (Ni'mah Sharif Hashim) be disclosed: He was and is still detained by the forces of the Zionist enemy. We demand that the fate of hero (Toni Han Ghanim) be disclosed: He was one of the heroes of south Lebanon and was detained at Khatir barrier, and who has since disappeared. We demand the release of brother (Arif al-Riya) who was abducted by the Cypriot authorities a few years ago.

Finally we address a sincere word, free from any flattery, offering our profound thanks to the Algerian Government and the friendly Algerian people. How much we wish that the Arab countries would follow the example of Algeria in the struggle for unity, the defeat of world imperialists, and for the liberation of Palestine. Our special thanks to President Chadli Bendjedid and to the Algerian people. We will not forget your work in striving to rally all Arabs together. Algeria is the only country which can understand our cause, the cause of our people and the cause of the noble people of Palestine, and which responds to the wishes of the Arab people. God's grace, mercy and blessings.

[Signed] The oppressed on earth

Communique No 3

LD151950 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1902 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Correspondent's dispatch from Algiers airport]

[Text] At 7:15 pm the hijackers asked the Algerian authorities to be ready to listen to Communique No 3.

At 7:20 pm the communique was released.

Communique No 3 was issued, according to the communique itself, by the oppressed people. It began with a verse of the Koran: "In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. To those against whom war is made, permission is given, because they are wronged — and verily, for their aid. God has spoken the truth."

The first point in the communique says: In exchange for the release of the brother fighter 'Ali 'Atwah by the Greek authorities, and as a gesture of goodwill by us, we have released all the Greek hostages in addition to releasing all the women who were onboard the aircraft, the aircraft of the international imperialists.

Second: In exchange for releasing the brother fighter (?Arif al-Riya) by the Cypriot authorities and handing him to the Syrian authorities, we will release 10 hostages, and about 40 passengers after that will remain with us on board the aircraft. In fact, 10 American hostages have been released now.

Third, we announce frankly that we will not release any of the remaining hostages at all as long as the Israeli authorities do not

release the brothers detained in their prisons. We warn that starting now until tomorrow, Sunday morning at 10:00 am we will leave Algeria for an unknown destination, and at that destination the price for not releasing the detained brothers by the Israeli authorities will be paid.

Fourth, we point out to international public opinion that we are not war criminals and we are demanding our rights which were usurped by Israel and America, and that these rights will not be restored except by force.

Fifth, all the disasters of the world comes through the Americans. We condemn the fighting in Beirut, and we call on all the Muslim brothers to go to the Lebanese south where the main enemy of all Muslims exists.

Peace be on you and God's mercy and blessings.

This was the text of the communique.

Communique No 4

NC161226 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1158 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] The hijackers of the American plane have issued Communique No 4. The first article in the statement says: We remind the United States and Israel that we are not willing to release any of the hostages, and our blood is a witness to this, until our brothers detained in the Israeli prisons are released.

We call on the International Red Cross to communicate as much as it can so that all will get positive results in the interests of the brothers and of the United States. The statement stressed: We are willing to meet with the International Red Cross again if it gets the approval of the United States and Israel. We also remind that we had allowed the Red Cross at Algiers airport to board the plane and to meet some of the hostages. This is the first time that this happened in a hijacking operation.

In its third article, the statement noted that three American hostages were released. It calls on the Red Cross to secure the release of 50 detained people from Israeli prisons in return for this.

The statement said: Had it not been for U.S. financial and military assistance to Israel, the detention of mujahidins in south Lebanon would not have taken place nor would there have been the Israeli occupation of the south. This action is directed against the Israeli aggressions and against the United States which is financing and supporting Israel.

The statement added: We are not war criminals, or air pirates, or hijackers, but the owners of a right stolen by Israel and the United States. This can only be retrieved through the use of arms.

The hijackers warned that this statement will be followed by only one more statement. The hijackers also demanded fuel, food, and today's papers. They warned everybody not to get near the plane and said that some of the hijackers will move a little forward to get the items they have demanded.

Hostages Safe During Talks

NC161512 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] The hijackers of the U.S. plane at Beirut Airport agreed a short while ago to have Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement, negotiate with representatives of the International Red Cross, the United Nations, and the envoys of Britain, France, and Spain regarding their demands. The hijackers publicly pledged not to harm any of the passengers while the negotiations were in progress.

Birri Seeks Exchange

NC161621 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1600 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Amal sources have been quoted as saying that Amal movement leader Nabih Birri has pledged to release the plane's passengers if the United States persuades Israel to release the Lebanese detainees in 'Atlit prison.

Amal sources have also stated that Birri spoke with the U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew on the telephone this afternoon. Moreover, Birri received two telephone calls from Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. What they discussed is not known.

Amal sources have also indicated that Birri has asked the hijackers to give him time to negotiate the exchange of the plane's passengers for the 'Atlit detainees.

Birri Orders Hostages Transferred

NC171349 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1330 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Shi'ite Minister Nabih Birri has told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that all the hostages aboard the hijacked American airliner have been taken out of the plane to an undisclosed location outside Beirut. I have personally ordered the transfer because we were afraid of an operation, or a battle in which all of them could have been killed, Birri said. He said: The evacuation was carried out shortly after midnight when there were fears of a rescue opeation by foreign troops, and the operation was carried out after plunging the airport in total darkness. He said that Shi'ite Amal guards were still protecting the Trans World jet airliner at the airport and the hostages somewhere in Beirut.

Birri was asked by a reporter in English whether he estimates the 39 hostages were still together. He said: I think so. Asked whether reporters would be able to see the hostages, Birri said: No one can see them today, but he added that he would arrange for a team of reporters to visit them later.

He said his Amal movement adopts the demand of the hijackers for the release of Shi'ite Muslim Lebanese imprisoned in Israeli jails, but insisted that the sky pirates were not Amal members.

His declaration came after his aides reported that U.S. presidential National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane had twice called Birri by telephone urging doubled efforts to rescue the hostages.

Meanwhile, the Shi'ite Amal chief spokesman, 'Ali Hamdan, told reporters at the airport that there were 32 American hostages, 4 Greeks, including the Egyptian-born folk singer Demis Roussos and three crewmen.

Arab Civil Aviation Council Condemns Hijackings

JN170635 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 17 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — The Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC) has condemned the recent hijacking of Arab aircraft and has called on the international community to stand firmly in the face of air piracy which threatens civil aviation and the lives of innocent citizens.

This was contained in a cable sent by ACAC Chairman Husayn Hammash to Jordanian Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director Khalid Muhammad 'Ali following the recent hijacking of Jordanian and Lebanese airliners.

"Such terrorist actions constitute a flagrant threat to security and safety of civil aviation and air transport and endanger the lives of innocent people on board civilian aeroplanes," Mr. Hammash said in his cable.

He called on world nations to strike back against perpetrators of such crimes and he urged them to take the strictest possible measures to safeguard civil aviation.

Mr. 'Ali sent Mr. Hammash a reply cable in which he voiced appreciation for the ACAC's stand and echoed a call for an immediate measure to be taken to stop such criminal actions which, he said, are bound to harm the Arab and Islamic nations and their reputation.

'Arafat Sends Message to UN Head on Beirut Camps

JN151824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the United Nations to intervene and stop the expulsion of citizens from the Palestinian camps in West Beirut to [word indistinct] by the agent Amal movement. In a message he sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, brother leader Abu 'Ammar urged the UN secretary general to discuss this issue with the Lebanese authorities.

Brother Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO representative at the United Nations, has said that the PLO calls for the implementation of the recent UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and for providing the Palestinian camps with their needs, particularly the Shatila camp. Brother Al-Tarazi, who has delivered the message to the UN secretary general, added that the PLO reiterates the United Nations' responsibility toward protecting the Palestinian camps and toward guaranteeing their security.

'Arafat Addresses Message to Beirut Camps

LD142026 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1602 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has addressed a message to the steadfast fighters in our camps in Beirut and its suburbs:

For the 4th consecutive week you brave heros are (?confronting) with rare heroism the Zionist [words indistinct] conspiracy against the families and brothers who share one history and the same destiny. A conspiracy is aiming to destroy the great victory which we Lebanese and Palestinians registered for the first time in this great stronghold (?from) the liberation of Beirut, the war of the south and the great war of attrition that we have fought for the last 3 years with our bodies, faith and will. [Words indistinct] great stories of heroism, sacrifices and resistance whose equal is rare in these difficlut Arab times.

So this conspiracy is an attempt to strike us. [Words indistinct] to strike at the struggling brothers [words indistinct] the great stories of the heroic Palestinian-Lebanese resistance. Then it came to strike at our greatest place of sanctity, the Karbala' of the 20th century: Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, as a gesture of goodwill toward our enemy and agreement with our enemy and the enemy of our Arab nation. It was perpetrated by the sect which tries through this brutal attack against our camps [words indistinct] for the real victory against our Zionist enemy and to a tangible reality and to a bright truth written with letters of light and fire in the history of the ancient Arabs.

But on behalf of all the struggling Lebanese patriots and on behalf of our Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces, which created glory, I say that we will not allow this victory to be struck and erased, and we will not allow this will to be destroyed or the unity of its destiny to be struck, both of which were purified by the blood of martyrs, Lebanese and Palestinians [words indistinct] the unity and joint struggle on the soil of Beirut and the heroic struggling south.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar adds: We will not allow them to impose their suspicious agreements with the enemy, by which they want to construct the second Israeli security cordon after Lahd's cordon in the border zone. From this point stemmed the daily heroic steadfastness to defend our Palestinian national presence in our camps in Beirut. That is why the Lebanese fighters are standing in the same ranks as their Palestinian brothers on the defense in Beirut today with one hand, one heart and one unshakable faith against this sinful aggression. We tell them we are the sons of Karbala' and Husayn [Husayn ibn 'Ali, grandson of the prophet, and with this sacred heritage we are inscribing the annals of history and constitute the natural continuation of Husayn's Karbala' at the treacherous hands of yesterday's Yazid and today's Yazid.

From this, brothers, we can understand the reason for the continuation of these massacres, collective murder, explosions and arson in implementation of the schemed and premeditated role not only to strike at the Palestinians but also to strike at our Lebanese brothers, and thus to strike at this Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion.

'Arafat Asks Lebanese Figures To Form Front

GF161314 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 15 Jun 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Amman]

[Text] PLO sources in Amman have told *AL-ANBA'* that Yasir 'Arafat held telephone calls from Amman with Lebanese officials Sa'ib Slam, Raymond Iddih, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, and 'Abd al-Majid al-Rafi'i to form a nationalist front including parties opposing the attack and massacres that Amal is perpetrating against Palestinian camps. 'Arafat asked these people to form a nationalist front that will be politically loyal to the Lebanese Democratic Nationalist Front.

Damascus Meeting Seeks End to Clashes in Beirut Camps

Agreement 'Imminent'

JN161407 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Information coming form Damascus suggests that an agreement to end the bloody camp war in Beirut is imminent. Meetings, contacts, and endeavors in Damascus are continuing in order to end the crisis. An expanded meeting was held in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office yesterday. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the Lebanese National Democratic Front.

During the meeting a draft agreement was prepared, said to be agreed to by Amal, to solve the problems of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Some Damascus sources have affirmed that this meeting was atttended by a representative, or representatives, of the Amal movement. The clauses of this draft agreement were reported by our correspondent in Damascus, Louis Faris.

Commenting on the clauses on which Louis Faris reported, a PFLP spokesman contacted us from Algiers a short while ago. He said: The meeting held in 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus yesterday was confined to representatives of the PNSF and the Lebanese National Democratic Front. The PNSF has not held any meetings with the Amal movement since the beginning of the camp war. The spokesman explained that there are still some PNSF reservations toward the aforementioned draft agreement.

A spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] in Damascus has also contacted us. He conveyed to us a statement by Nayif Hawatimah from Moscow in which he says: Maintaining the security of Palestinian camps in Beirut does not at all clash with the interests of the Lebanese national forces.

Hawatimah also called for the need to find a solution guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Paelstinian people and the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon in accordance with the stipulations and addenda of the Cairo agreement.

Meetings Continue

JN161356 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Louis Faris dispatch]

[Text] Lengthy and intensive meetings are continuously taking place in Damascus to reach suitable solutions to the tribulation Lebanon is experiencing. The Syrian command is exerting great and intensive efforts to implement the solutions on which an agreement was reached. Our radio has obtained from a Lebanese National Democratic Front [LNDF] source the text of the 13-point agreement that we transmitted yesterday evening. This agreement is expected to be announced at any moment. However, some developments have occured delaying this announcement.

Contrary to what was expected, Minister Walid Junblatt did not manage to attend the expanded meeting at 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office last night in view of his many appointments in Al-Mukhtarah. A responsible Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] source has explained that no four-sided meeting among the PNSF, the LNDF, the Amal movement, and Syria has been held until now. The source added that the PNSF pursued its contacts and met with Khaddam and a LNDF delegation to discuss the draft agreement.

In an official statement this afternoon, the PNSF source said that areas of disagreement still exist on several points in the agreement.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with the LDNF delegation this morning, and informed them of the PNSF stand. An LDNF source told our radio that a decisive meeting will be held this evening to announce the results, whatever they are. He added that it is necessary to foil what Yasir 'Arafat is planning in Lebanon and with all available means.

A Sidon delegation arrived in Damascus today carrying a message to 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam received the PNSF delegation this morning to obtain its approval on the draft agreement. We learned from the Sidon delegation that current contacts also aim at containing what 'Arafat and his group are planning in Sidon and Tyre.

Hope is now pinned on the PNSF stand which is considered by the agreement as being the sole political representative of all the Palestinians residing in the Lebanese arena.

PLO on Damascus Meeting

JN161815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source has stated the following:

Under the patronage of the Syrian authorities, an agreement was reached in Damascus yesterday among the Amal movement, the Lebanese National Democratic Front, and the Salvation Front to solve what the agreement has described as the problem of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Although several Palestinian sides in Damascus have not declared any official stand toward this

agreement, the PLO is anxious to explain the following major points:

1. The Palestinian masses in the camps reject any formula that would lead to a partial or full removal of their defensive weapons, whether these weapons are heavy or medium weapons. Therefore, the PLO, along with all the honest forces of the Arab nation, are concerned with entrenching the camps' steadfastness and with strengthening their defensive capabilities. Moreover, the PLO, with all its capabilities and potentials, support the steadfastness of the camps' citizens and their decision to keep their weapons in order to defend themselves against the jungle of weapons around them and against the declared intentions of the Amal movement, the Phalangists, and Israel regarding expelling the Palestinians by humiliating them.

2. What has been declared in Damascus explains what has been described as an entrenched alliance between the Amal movement, Syria, and the Salvation Front. Such an approach could be a Syrian intelligence affair. However, the Palestinian people — who have been exposed to Amal massacres for a month and to serious political objectives that seek to terminate the Palestinian people's presence in Lebanon in accordance with a declared alliance with Israel — strongly denounce any alliance with this suspect gang and consider it a collusion against Palestinian blood and destiny, and as treachery against the Palestinian citizen's honor, dignity, and national and militant rights.

3. After it has been besieged by denunciation on Arab, Palestinian, and international levels, and after the whole world has held it responsible for shedding Palestinian and Lebanese blood through the current massacres, the Damascus regime has resorted to a beautifying formula through which it attempts to play the role of the savior after it has played the role of the murderer throughout this difficult time.

Therefore, our Palestinian masses renew their denunciation of the Damascus regime and its president, Hafiz al-Asad. Any formula that has a peaceful or humanitarian appearance made by this regime for propaganda and agreements will be too late and useless, because it will neither bring martyrs back to life nor will it rebuild what has been destroyed.

4. The decision of the Beirut camps is the decision of these camps' masses through their organizations and local legitimate committees. Any attempt by the Damascus regime to propose leaderships for the camps or to conclude agreements with these fabricated leaderships will continue to be rejected by our people, who are concerned about their adherence to their legitimate leadership and reject any leaderships that emerge from rubble and are carried on the wings of conspiracy and conspirators.

PLO Envoy on Syrian Measures Against Beirut Camps

JN161850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in Paris, has stressed that the Palestinian camps in Syria are being exposed to a campaign of mass arrests, assassinations, searches, and pursuits.

In a statement cited by KUNA in Paris, Al-Sus said that these campaigns are a continuation of the plan to liquidate and destroy the PLO. The PLO representative in Paris appealed to world and Arab public opinion to clearly express their denunciation of the Syrian policy, and to announce their political and humanitarian solidarity with the citizens in the besieged Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Abu Musa Reportedly Banned From Leaving Damascus

GF151612 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Exclusive report from Damascus]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Syrian authorities have recently banned Colonel Sa'id Musa Muraghah, alias Abu Musa, the military commander of the "upheaval" movement within Fatah from leaving Damascus. Colonel "Abu Musa" had decided to leave for the Libyan Jamahiriyah. However, security authorities at Damascus international airport forbade him to leave. Well-informed Palestinian sources noted that Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, will not return to Syria at present. He will make up his mind on whether to return in light of developments in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

PNSF Officials Reportedly Arrested by Syria

JN160804 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Jun 85 p 28

[Text] Kuwait — AFP — Syrian authorities recently arrested a number of political and military officials of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF]. *AL-WATAN* newspaper affirmed yesterday, Saturday, that the authorities also placed a number of the front's members under surveillance. The newspaper explained that among those placed under surveillance is Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha], leader of the Fatah dissident movement. Contacts between him and other members of the dissident movement have been severed.

PNSF Officials' Arrest Denied

JN161133 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Clashes are continuing in the Palestinian camps area. A Palestinian military communique said that Amal and the 6th Brigade are continuing to mass their forces at the Shatila camp entrance preparatory to storming it. The communique added that artillery shelling is continuing against the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. The statement also said that Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, is watching the situation from Moscow, where he is visiting, and that he had held talks with Soviet officials on the situation. In Kuwait, Palestinian Fatah dissidents issued a statement denying yesterday's reports concerning the arrest of some Palestinian officials, including Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] in Damascus.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Welcomes Arab Summit Meeting

GF161653 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 16 Jun (WAKH) — The Bahraini Cabinet held its weekly session today chaired by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifa.

Bahraini Development and Industry Minister and acting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf al-Shirawi said that the prime minister briefed the meeting on the call by King Hassan II of Morocco to hold an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the situation in the Arab arena. Bahrain welcomes a conference to unify the Arab nation and help confront challenges, the prime minister said.

Libyan Official Leaves Manama for Qatar

GF150840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Jun (WAKH) - Dr Miftah al-'Ista 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, left Manama for Doha this morning.

AL-ADWA' Comments on Iraqi Peace Overture

GF151700 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Manama, 15 Jun (WAKH) — The Bahraini weekly *AL-ADWA'* expressed hope today that Iran would follow Iraq's desire for peace and end the 57-month-old war.

The paper said Iraq's new proposal to cease its aerial shelling of selected targets deep in Iran was aimed at giving the Iranians time to reconsider and accept sincere peace calls by Iraq or accept any kind of mediations which aim at staunching the bloodshed.

"Iran has sensed its military and economic deterioration;oil can by no means provide enough food and weapons. Will Iran respond this time to the peace call and return to justice and logic?" The paper asked.

AL-ADWA' concluding its editorial, said that after succeeding in shaking the Iranian regime by its concentrated hits over the last three weeks, Iraq preferred to give the Iranians another chance in the hope that Tehran's leaders would respond to peace.

KUWAIT

Amir Jabir Cancels 'Id al-Fitr Celebrations

LD161244 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 16 Jun (KUNA) — The Amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, has ordered the cancellation of the usual celebrations of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr in view of the difficult conditions facing the Arab and Islamic nation and the Palestinians in Lebanese camps.

Commentaries View Amal Involvement in Hijacking

GF151630 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Jun (WAKH) — Two Kuwaiti daily newspapers charged Saturday that the latest hijacking of airplanes was meant as a cover for the current onslaught against the Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut which the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal Movement is carrying out.

The Arabic-language *AL-WATAN* newspaper said the hijacking of the airplanes is something cruel that is carried out while Amal Movement and those who are backing it are launching an operation to drive the Palestinians out of Lebanon.

The paper expressed belief that when Amal Movement was about to fall militarily, due to the steadfastness of the Palestinians defending the refugee camps, it resorted to hijacking of airplanes in order to demonstrate strength that in fact has no grounds because even a child can hijack a plane with a toy gun.

The paper said Israel is now betting on Amal Movement for resolving its security problems on the long run after the massacres against the Palestinian committed by Amal that qualified it for the role of a policeman for Israel.

The paper concluded saying Amal will fail in directing the Lebanese masses, and the Lebanese Shi'ites in particular, to the path that serves the Israeli interests.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM daily predicted that the scenario of the hijacking will move to the skies of the Gulf region, and the Gulf interests will be the targets of the air pirates and those who are backing and directing them.

The newspaper called for speedy measures by the Gulf states to confront the terrorist campaign which is expanding and which is expected to be directed against the interests of the Gulf outside and inside the region.

This threat should be one of the items on the agenda of the ministerial council meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and immediate steps should be adopted to confront the expected stage of chaos and terrorism.

OMAN

Libya's al-Turayki Visits Muscat 14 Jun

Arrives in Muscat

GF150742 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2040 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Muscat, 14 Jun (WAKH) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, arrived in Muscat today. He is carrying a message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Libyan leader has sent a number of envoys to Arab kings and presidents on unity and coordination missions among the Arab countries.

Meets Deputy Prime Minister
GF151430 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from Libyan leader His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message was received by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, today during a meeting with Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, who is currently visiting Oman.

The meeting was attended on the Omani side by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and on the Libyan side the meeting was attended by Daw Suwaydan, member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; and Mas'udi al-Huwari, director of the Office the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

During the meeting they talked about the current situation in the Arab arena and the means of uniting Arab efforts in this stage.

QATAR

Libyan Envoy Concludes Visit to UAE 16 Jun
GF161036 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jun (QNA) — Dr Miftah al-'Ista 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, left Abu Dhabi today following a 1-day visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of the regions' countries.

During the visit, the Libyan official delivered a message to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the current Arab situation.

AL-RAYAH, GULF TIMES Condemn Plane Hijackings
GF161536 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 16 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 16 Jun (WAKH) — Two Qatari newspapers devoted their editorials today for denouncing the plane hijacking operations which have been escalated during the last two weeks.

AL-RAYAH Arabic said the hijacking of planes, the area witnessed recently, was just a fit of madness undertaken by inhuman persons and referred in the meantime to the sorry end of the Alia jetliner last week and the current painful condition of the TWA passengers of whom one has been killed by the sky pirates.

The paper expressed hope that the most strict criminal laws would be enacted to punish the culprits of such crimes and that security and protection measures should be also maintained and doubled at the airports.

AL-RAYAH also voiced hope that a resolute international accord would be adopted to rescue the innocent passengers and jetliners crew and that much pressure be exercised against the quarters planning such actions.

Dealing with the same topic, Qatari English daily *GULF TIMES* believed that any concessions made now on behalf of the poor victims whose lives are held to ransom would not lead to this particularly sadistic arm of terrorism being abandoned.

Concessions would lead to subsequent hijacks, the paper said.

The paper went on to say, "if these hijackers are holding out, as they say, on behalf of the Arab cause, then they do the Arab cause more than good. It is reasoned argument, not terror, which has enabled the Arab cause to win over so many sympathisers internationally in the recent time," the paper added.

"A return to the prolonged violence, and particularly the violence directed towards innocent people, could set the Arab cause back years, the paper noted. As hours tick past relentlessly, we can only hope that this reality will dawn on enough of the armed criminals to effect a change of tack," the paper concluded.

AL-RAYAH Analyzes Latest Iraqi Peace Offer
GF151626 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Manama, June 15, (GNA) — Qatar's Arabic daily *AL-RAYAH* commenting on the Iraqi president's statement yesterday that Iraq will halt shelling of Iranian cities for 15 days as of today, said this showed how keen Iraq is for peace with Iran and for calm and stability in the area after almost 5 years of continued war. "The message by the Iraqi president is a good overture and showed that Iraq wanted to achieve a just and honourable peace on the basis of good-neighbourly relations and the non-interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries," the paper said.

"Iran has to respond to the Iraqi peace offer or make a similar offer to keep up the chances for peace," the paper added. Peace is for the good of both Iraq and Iran as neither party will be in a position to end the war in its own favour. The paper urged Iran to respond positively to the Iraqi offer, as a first step to stem the bloodshed of Muslims and dedicate resources to construction and development.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's Visit

Received by King Fahd
GF141944 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the Royal Court in Mecca today His Excellency Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq who is visiting the Kingdom to perform minor pilgrimage.

The reception was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister and inspector general; their royal highnesses the princes; the ulema; the ministers; and senior officials.

His excellency the Pakistani president and those attending had Iftar with his majesty the king.

Leaves for Home

GF170620 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Medina for home this morning after a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed the minor pilgrimage and visited the prophet's holy mosque.

Libya's Al-Turayki Arrives for Pilgrimage

GF151916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Jeddah, 15 Jun (SPA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salman al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, arrived in Jeddah this evening to perform 'umrah.

He was received on arrival by Salim Sunbul, chief of a section at the Foreign Ministry and chief of protocol in the western region; a representative from the royal protocol; and Sulayman Badu, Libyan charge d'affaires in the Kingdom.

Riyadh Views Latest Iraqi Proposals for Peace

GF151400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jun 85

["News analysis" by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] Political and media circles have received the Iraqi Government's decision to stop the bombing of Iranian cities for 2 weeks starting today with total relief. It has also been accompanied by an Iraqi proposal to end the war with Iran based on a total cessation of hostilities on land, sea, and in the air; withdrawal to the international borders; a comprehensive exchange of POW's; and holding direct negotiations to conclude an agreement of peace and good-neighborliness between Iraq and Iran based on respect for national sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs.

These proposals provide a good possibility to use the present cessation of the so-called city war between the two countries. In fact these proposals, which are based on the provisions of international law, create a suitable foundation to begin preliminary contacts that precede direct negotiations and which will be made by a third and neutral party.

For this reason, political circles and observers are waiting for the regional and international mediation parties to become active and intensify their efforts again to exploit the opportunity provided by the latest Iraqi proposals. These proposals, which have been accompanied by a practical measure of ending the attacks on Iranian cities, constitute a substantial and positive breakthrough which must be utilized. It must be the beginning of a new move to stop the Iraq-Iran war which has become a tragedy, and which the most optimistic observers have imagined impossible to stop; this is particularly true following the latest events witnessed by this war, such as the bloody escalation of the city war.

Despite all the international and regional efforts, moves, and mediations the events, battles, and attacks on the cities continued to escalate,and the hostile statements continued to increase which expanded the scope of pain and tragedy.

Now comes the new development represented by the Iraqi proposals to give fresh hope and suggest that a new stage may possibly materialize if the two warring parties cooperate with the international mediation parties which will certainly be willing to utilize this opportunity.

Undoubtedly, Baghdad and Tehran realize their roles and responsibilities in preserving security and peace in the Gulf region. For this reason, the duty of regional and international responsibility requires them to cooperate as much they can to assemble the international mediation efforts aimed at ending the Iraq-Iran war which has created tragedy and suffering surpassing that following World War II. It has destroyed the economic capabilities of the two countries and weakened their military abilities which are a basic part of the Islamic military and economic capabilities.

Hence it is the duty of both countries to realize that their responsiveness to international and regional mediation efforts is a kind of return to a commitment to international and Islamic duties.

Since Iraq has taken the initiative in announcing its latest proposals, then hope is pinned on Iran to respond to this initiative so that real peace efforts can begin.

UAE

State Minister Affirms 'Readiness' for Arab Summit

LD161446 Kuwait KUNA in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 16 (KUNA) — The United Arab Emirates Sunday reaffirmed readiness to attend the extraordinary Arab summit conference called for by Moroccan monarch King Hassan II to discuss all aspects of the Palestine cause.

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah said that his country's stance stems from its keenness on bolstering Arab solidarity and mobilizing efforts to confront the common enemy.

'Abdallah reiterated, during a meeting with Moroccan envoy to the USA Abdelaziz al-Mitawai al-Mashkurit, the UAE's conviction that any meeting under present circumstances would coordinate Arab solidarity in the interest of the Arab nation.

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD161303 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Dubai, 28 Ramadan, 16 June, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY – Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, received yesterday Dr. Miftah al-'Ista 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress, who handed him a hand written letter from the leader of the revolution on the Arab union project.

Shaykh Zayid informed Dr. Miftah al-'Ista 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress, of his highest appreciation and esteem of efforts being exerted by the leader of the revolution towards the realization of Arab unity which he described as a noble objective of any honourable man loyal to the Arab nation.

Shaykh Zayid added, "I am looking forward to meeting my brother leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi whose programme I agree with. I also agree with the unity orientations of brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and totally bless them".

The president of the United Arab Emirates went on to say "I will endeavour to consolidate brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's unity efforts and urge my other brothers to endorse this project of unity and follow the same path for the realization of Arab unity."

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid and the chief of staff of the Armed Force as well as Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the royal court.

PDRY

Chairman Addresses Hadramawt Province Ceremony

GF140425 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 85

[From "News and Reports" programm]

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, at a popular ceremony inaugurated the serious popular discussions of the working document in Hadramawt Province. This ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and a number of Political Bureau members, provincial party officials, and party cadres [word indistinct].

At the ceremony, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a speech in which he greeted the party strugglers and the people of Hadramawt. Hadramawt is undergoing important social and economic changes through very important projects aimed at facilitating living conditions in the province. Chairman 'Ali highly valued the popular enthusiasm expressed through the various speeches at the ceremony on the main issues contained in the working document. He said: This enthusiasm reflects people's pride in their achievements and their readiness to achieve more goals through joint efforts from party organs, party members and cadres, official institutions, popular organizations, and workers in all parts of the country. These efforts are aimed at making the third party congress a new step toward achieving the goals of the national democratic revolution, which has socialist horizons.

Chairman 'Ali described the current efforts being made according to directions from the Central Committee and its Political Bureau as an expression of the unity of willingness and work [words indistinct] toward bolstering [word indistinct] unity of the YSP and anchoring its status and leadership role in society. He said that the YSP is the fundamental organ for safeguarding the development of the revolutionary work toward higher levels in order to perform the tasks involved in building up the country and its society.

Chairman 'Ali called for more efforts to implement the tasks given to the party and the people to confront all campaigns aimed at undermining our political, economic, and social trends. He called for protection and development of the results achieved in the political, economic, social, and educational fields. He said these are efforts that are strengthened by the sedulous efforts of the party members and cadres and its political organs directed against plots by [words indistinct] democracy of international revolutionary forces, foremost of which is the peoples' faithful friend, the Soviet Union.

On recent developments in Lebanon, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized anew the PDRY's principled stand of support for the Palestinians in their legitimate right to carry arms and defend themselves, their women and children, and their people's cause. He described these military operations as a danger not only threatening the Palestinian revolution but also the Lebanese national movement and liberation movements in the Arab world [word indistinct].

Libyan Envoy Arrives in Aden for Visit

GF161507 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Dr Miftah al-'Ista 'Umar, personal envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, arrived in Aden this afternoon on a short visit to our country.

YAR Unity Minister al-'Arashi Departs 15 Jun

GF151610 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for Yemeni unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, left Aden today following a visit lasting several days during which he conveyed an oral message to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

Brother Al-'Arashi held several meetings with his brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for untiy affairs, dealing with the issues of unity coordination between the two parts of the homeland, and discussed preparations for the meetings of the joint ministerial committee which will be held in Sanaa. ANA said that brother Al-'Arashi is carrying a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

He was seen off at the airport by brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh and a number of officials at the State Ministry for Unity Affairs.

YAR

Presidential Decree Prepares for Congress Elections

GF141800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A presidential decree was issued today, No 65 for 1985, charging the supreme committee for the local council elections for cooperative development to supervise the elections for expanding the membership of the General People's Congress.

Mubarak Departs for 'Surprise' Visit to Sudan

NC171314 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, June 17 (AFP) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left here today for a surprise visit to Sudan, his first trip to Khartoum since the April 6 coup which ousted Ja'far Numayri, officials here said.

Mr Mubarak has already spoken to the new Sudanese leader General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab on the telephone and messages have been exchanged between Cairo and Khartoum.

Under former President Numayri, relations between Khartoum and Cairo were very close. Since the coup, Sudan has carried out a spectacular normalization of ties with neighboring Libya, Egypt's main regional rival.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismat 'Abd al-Majid accompanied the president, officials said. The length of the visit was not released.

In addition to Mr Al-Majid, President Mubarak was accompanied by a top-level government delegation which included Defense Minister and Deputy Premier Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Higher Education Minister Mustafa Kamal Hilmi and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo

Comments on Arab Issues

NC151146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Cairo this morning carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak. He was received at Cairo Airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the foreign minister; Samir Najm, the official in charge of Iraqi interests in Cairo; and 'Abd al-Mun'im Ghunaym, the official in charge of Egyptian interests in Baghdad.

Upon his arrival, 'Aziz said that his visit to Egypt falls within the framework of ongoing consultations between the Egyptian and Iraqi leaderships regarding bilateral relations and Arab issues. He stated that it is well known that a high-ranking Iraqi delegation will visit Egypt shortly for talks concentrating on comprehensive bilateral relations.

'Aziz added that the message he is carrying from President Saddam Husayn to President Mubarak deals with bilateral relations and events in the region. Commenting on President Saddam Husayn's proposal yesterday to halt strikes at population centers and cities for 2 weeks, 'Aziz said that the goal of this proposal is to allow a new opportunity for peace. Such a proposal is within the general context of Iraq's policy toward the war. Iraq will spare no effort to end this war and establish peace based on the principles outlined by President Saddam Husayn in his message yesterday. These principles are good-neighborliness, mutual respect for sovereignty, and a positive contribution to security and stability in the region. Iran, however, insists on continuing the war; the Iranian Government therefore must shoulder responsibility for its people.

It is well known, 'Aziz added, that the Iranian regime still insists on continuing the war and rejects all overtures and solutions which either we or international bodies have proposed. The Iranian regime's insistance on war dictates that Iraq defend itself and its sovereignty. He said that Iraq, thank God, is fighting competently and is inflicting on the Iranian regime what it deserves because of its position, which runs counter to international law. We have recently escalated military operations in order to inflict losses on the aggressors. Based on what we hear from Iranian officials, we are expecting aggressive operations. We are ready, and God willing, we will crush them.

Responding to a question about the acts of violence and terrorism which the region is witnessing, 'Aziz said that the area is currently suffering from dangerous manifestations. There has been a rise in the number of violent acts and threats to the internal security of several countries [words indistinct]. We believe that forces hostile to the Arab nation, on the one hand, and certain irresponsible parties which disregard national responsibilities, on the other, are participating in these actions and are posing threats to air flights, as well as to other sectors. Such actions engage the attention of Arab citizens and governments and divert them from their basic tasks. Such acts also provide a distorted image of our region, which tendencious sides exploit in order to detract from the Arab nation's capability of achieving progress.

'Aziz said that events in Lebanon pose a brutal threat to Palestinian camps, to women and children, who are killed by those who claim that they are confronting the common enemy. He affirmed that this state of affairs is rejected. We condemn this situation and demand that the Arab countries take steps to protect civilians from such a massacre and from schemes intended to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

There is a strong desire in all Arab countries to convene a summit meeting, 'Aziz continued, and the only country opposed to such a summit is the Syrian regime. This regime does not want to face the Arab nation with the deviant actions it is committing in Lebanon or with its alliance with Iran against Iraq. He said that at the latest Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis, the idea of convening an Arab summit was proposed and the Syrian delegation was the only one to object to it. He expressed his conviction that a summit meeting is necessary to confront the massacre against the Palestinians in Lebanon and to discuss the Arab situation, the Iran-Iraq war, and Arab solidarity. He said that the Arab nation is dutybound to close ranks, to act together, and to coordinate efforts and resources to preserve its glory and restore usurped rights.

Commenting on the remarks by 'Aziz, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid expressed his happiness to meet with him. He said that the visit by 'Aziz to Egypt is part of the ongoing consultations between Egypt and Iraq and reflects our concern to continue them in order to strengthen bilateral relations. He affirmed his support for 'Aziz' statement about the Arab situation, and the readiness of Egypt and Iraq to reduce tension, to achieve rapprochement among the Arab countries, and to enhance solidarity. He said that we are fully ready to do this.

Mubarak Receives 'Aziz

NC151308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] At noon today President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who had arrived earlier today. Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid attended the meeting.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC152025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, made a statement after his talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. He noted that he delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak, and that President Mubarak received the message in a fraternal spirit.

Tariq 'Aziz said he was pleased with the meeting and its outcome. He pointed out that there have been no changes in Egypt's position on the Iraq-Iran war. He described Egypt's position as firm and supportive of calls for peace and of Iraq's own stance, which seeks and defends peace.

His excellency said that his talks with President Husni Mubarak, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, dealt with current Arab issues and the threats facing the Arab nation. He pointed out that Iraq and Egypt have made a joint analysis of the situation. He noted that his talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid were devoted to matters of concern to the Egyptian and Iraqi Foreign Ministries. It has become our custom, he said, to exchange views and coordinate our positions on Arab and international issues. He stated that the talks were held in a fraternal and businesslike atmosphere.

According to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the talks revealed that Egyptian and Iraqi views are identical.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid hosted a Ramadan banquet in honor of the Iraqi deputy prime minister and his accompanying delegation.

Monte Carlo on Visit

JN161903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Concerning the Gulf war and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz' visit to Egypt where he delivered a message to President Mubarak from Saddam Husayn, the Syrian newspaper *AL-BA'TH* said today that the Iraqi moves are aimed at obtaining Egyptian military support for continuing the war with Iran and participating in the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. The semi-official Syrian newspaper added that liquidating the Palestinian cause is not an easy task, because it requires ensuring military support for the Jordanian regime so that it may begin peace negotiations with Israel before the end of this year.

AL-BA'TH also said that the presence of the Jordanian and Egyptian forces will not be enough to ensure the protection of Jordan, and that the presence of the Iraqi Army at the side of these forces is necessary in order to allow King Husayn to carry out his initiative.

Concluding, the paper said that the Iraqi president's deputy Taha Yasin Ramadan's visit to Cairo late this month is aimed at signing a comprehensive agreement with the Egyptian regime to be followed by another Egyptian-Jordanian agreement.

'Aziz Departs Cairo

NC152127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Cairo tonight for Baghdad after a 1-day visit to Egypt.

During his stay, 'Aziz delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

In a predeparture statement, 'Aziz said he was given a verbal message for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from President Husni Mubarak. He noted that there was a complete identity of views between Iraq and Egypt on the matters discussed during his talks in Cairo.

Foreign Minsiter Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid saw Tariq 'Aziz off at the airport.

Reportage on Planned March To Impose Shari'a

Leader Refuses To Cancel March

PM140905 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Despite The Egyptian Interior Ministry's Statement, Hafiz Salamah Says There Will Be No Going Back on Friday's March"]

[Text] Cairo — Al-Hidayah Society leader Shaykh Hafiz Salamah has stated in Suez that there will be no going back on the decision to stage a green march tomorrow, Friday, from Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah to the president's office to request President Mubarak to enforce the Shari'a. He added that the march would not stop unless state officials issued a statement announcing commencement of measures to enforce Islamic law.

He added that a delegation of Interior Ministry senior officials had met with him to persuade him not to stage the march but he refused and would not back down from his position.

Shaykh Hafiz Salamah had called for a conference in Al-Nur Mosque to consider the Islamic attitude toward the People's Assembly speaker who had closed discussions on the question of the Shari'a. The conference was attended by Egyptian People's Assembly member Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il on behalf of the Wafd Party and People's Assembly members Dr 'Abd al-Ghaffar

'Aziz and Shaykh Muhammad al-Matrawim who are Muslim Brotherhood leaders who were elected to the People's Assembly on the Wafd Party's list. The conferees decided to stage a green march to Al-Tahirah palace to urge the president to enforce the Shari'a.

In his Friday sermon at Al-Nur Mosque last week, attended by Dr 'Abd al-Ghaffar 'Aziz and about 20,000 worshippers, Shaykh Hafiz Salamah said that the march would go ahead on schedule on Friday 26 Ramadan [14 June]. He warned the police against interfering with the peaceful march in support of the enforcement of the Shari'a because the consequences to the police would be grave if it did.

It should be recalled that the Egyptian Interior Ministry issued a statement last Tuesday banning unauthorized demonstrations and marches and saying that the security authorities have instructions to deal firmly with any such attempt to incite the public.

Meanwhile, the administrative court hearing the case submitted by Shaykh Hafiz Salamah requesting that the interior minister's decision to ban the march be annulled has decided to give its verdict on Saturday, 24 hours after the date set for the march.

Court Upholds Ban on March

NC151620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) — The State Council's Administrative Court rejected the lawsuit filed by Shaykh Hafiz Salamah and others today. They demanded that the decision banning a demonstration and procession from the Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah to the presidential palace in support of the application of Islamic law be overturned.

The court said that a demonstration so close to the presidential palace would be tantamount to urging the palace to interfere in the affairs of the legislative authorities. That, the court added, would violate the Constitution. The court said that the demonstration might cause friction between supporters and others who would take advantage of the situation. Disturbances might also break out, and, therefore, the decision banning the demonstration was legal.

The court noted that there are other ways beyond demonstrations to express one's opinions. Both the written and the spoken word may be used to urge the members of the People's Assembly to meet any demand on the application of Shari'a.

March Postponed

PM151501 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Agreement To Postpone Friday's March in Cairo"]

[Excerpt] Cairo — *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that a closed meeting was held yesterday morning between Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, chairman of the Hidayah Society in Suez, and a number of senior security officials. During the meeting it was agreed to postpone his green march which was scheduled to take place today from the Al-Nur mosque in the Al-'Abbasiyah quarter of Cairo to the president's office to call on President Mubarak to enforce islamic law in Egypt.

Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi has told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that last Tuesday's decision to ban demonstrations and processions and stop them by force did not mean that Egypt does not enjoy real democracy because there are many legitimate ways in which people can express their views. He added that those who call for such marches on the pretext of serving general objectives are actually trying to serve their own personal aims.

Meanwhile, the Muslim Brotherhood members of the Egyptian People's Assembly have emphasized that they reject and condemn marches and demonstrations as means of expressing opinion even in support of enforcement of the Shari'a. They said that as People's Assembly members they express their views in a legitimate manner and that they tried for 4 weeks to persuade the organizers of the march not to go ahead with it. They also said that they asked People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub to issue a statement about Islamic law or initiate a debate on one of the laws but he did not respond to their request.

Muslim Brotherhood representative Shaykh Muhammad al-Matrawi has stated that the Muslim Brotherhood members asked for a meeting with President Mubarak, that they informed Dr al-Mahjub of their request, and that President Mubarak expressed willingness to meet with them but not under the threat of a march.

Mubarak Notes Attempts To Undermine Stability

NC161912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak held a meeting today with the governorate NDP youth secretaries. The meeting was attended by Dr Mahmud Sharif, NDP secretary for youths, as well as members of the NDP General Secretariat.

Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that the president spoke to the youth secretaries. He stated: The youths of the NDP are the youths of Egypt. They must play the role of leaders and help build their country.

The president said: We have summer projects which can benefit from the youths' resources. He explained that attempts to exploit Egypt's democratic atmosphere and undermine the country's stability have dangerous effects that reflect on the Egyptian economy and weaken investor confidence. This is while we are working to implement an ambitious socieconomic plan that would benefit an overwhelming majority of the Egyptian people.

The president explained Egypt's political and economic situation and the need to achieve results with the 5-year plan, so that Egypt proceed to the second plan. He mentioned achievements in the service field in general. He said: We are working in all areas

according to the plan and are using our resources to serve the overwhelming majority of the citizens.

The president explained the need to maintain stability and to treat the various issues with reason, in a democratic way, coolly, and with understanding. He said: We must safeguard democracy and, by setting a good example, protect it. We must get used to respecting the Constitution and the law.

The president affirmed that Egypt's foreign policy is based on peace and support for Arab causes. He said that Egypt does not allow foreign bases to be built on its territory.

Further on Mubarak Remarks

NC162028 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak met today with members of the NDP parliamentary body from the governorates of Qina and Al-Sharqiyah. He listened to the parliamentarians tell of the problems the governorates are having with public services — problems with such things as drinking water, sewage, telephones, roads, bridges, education, and the railways.

Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that the president asked the prime minister and other ministers to answer questions submitted by the NDP members.

President Mubarak affirmed the need to open the new Al-Jizah tunnel in October to facilitate traffic in that vital area. He also affirmed the importance of establishing higher regional institutes to serve the environment and industrial expansion.

President Mubarak then discussed foreign policy. He explained the dimensions of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Arab stands toward this war, and the actions of some Arab states which are aiding Iran. He described Egyptian-Sudanese relations as everlasting. He said: Egypt respects neighborliness, but does not concede the right of self-defense. He said: We are not an aggressive state, but we safeguard our sovereignty and dignity. The Egyptian leaders do not hesitate to make any decision in the interest of the homeland and the citizens. Egypt will always remain the land of Arabism, peace, and security for all Arab brothers.

'Abd al-Majid Criticizes Syria's Policy in Lebanon

NC150201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has criticized Syria's practices and endless attempts to sow sedition and discord among the Palestinian factions and to strike at the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat.

In an interview which will be published in tomorrow's edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid also criticized Syria's actions in Lebanon through its indirect strikes at the Palestinian camps. Dr 'Abd al-Majid, however, stressed that Syria does have a role to play. The foreign minister affirmed Egypt's support for Syria's just and legitimate right in regaining the Golan Heights. He added that Egypt welcomes Syria as a partner to the peace process.

Touching on Egypt's foreign policy, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egyptian policy is flexible, realistic, and objective. He added that Egypt holds a practical view regarding the Palestinian problem. He said: Our stand is crystal clear. We support any course that is approved by the parties concerned, particularly by the Palestinians and Jordanians, which would lead to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

Alluding to Israeli Prime Minister Peres' peace plan, the foreign minister said that the near future will prove whether this plan represents a real move toward providing impetus to the peace process or whether it is just a diplomatic maneuver. Continuing, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Let's wait and see what the results will be in a few weeks.

The foreign minister said that the Palestinian cause now occupies an advanced position in the priorities of U.S. policy, particularly following President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington last March and his proposal for the need to begin a Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue.

He pointed out that intensive contacts and consultations are going on concerning the Palestinian representation. Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that there is a clear development in the U.S. position, adding that the United States now accepts the idea of dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as well as the idea of an international conference on certain conditions. The United States had previously rejected the idea completely.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that it is important for the dialogue to start between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. side, and then to develop this dialogue to achieve positive and tangible results, including the recognition of the Palestinian people's right for self-determination, a right Egypt supports very strongly.

Concerning the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Israel must completely withdraw from all Lebanese territories and that this withdrawal must be genuine and not superficial.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the foreign minister stressed that continuing this detested war endangers the entire region. He praised Iraq's stand, its good intentions, and peaceful aspirations. He also emphasized that Iran's obstinacy and refusal to stop this war will lead to its expansion.

In its Saturday edition, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* publishes another interview with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in which he asserted that there will be intensive moves with regard to the conditions in the Middle East in the coming period and until the 40th UN session. Dealing with the European stance, Minister 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the European stand is very courageous and constructive and that this might perhaps provide new impetus to the peace process.

The foreign minister said that the Arab role in Lebanon is negative and that it encourages discord among the Lebanese

communities. He further emphasized that Egypt supports the Lebanese Government's demand for disbanding the army of south Lebanon, which is an agent for Israel, and the need to enable the Lebanese authority to impose its control.

'Abd al-Majid on Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon

NC160613 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has affirmed that Egypt still considers the situation in Lebanon to be grave and tense. He noted that Egypt has made attempts to put an end to the blatant Arab interference in Lebanon, which incites sects against each other.

In a statement to the Lebanese magazine, *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI*, 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egypt will not return its ambassador to Israel until after Israel completely withdraws from Lebanon to behind the international borders. He stressed that the presence of Israeli forces, accompanied by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], to control or monitor the so-called security strip, in Egypt's view, runs counter to a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. He noted that Egypt's position on the ASL is clear: the presence of the ASL prevents stability and calm.

Mubarak Receives 'Urgent' Message From 'Arafat

NC142147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA) — Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and PNC member Sa'id Kamal arrived in Cairo from Tunis tonight to convey an urgent message to President Husni Mubarak from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The message, according to *AL-AHRAM*'s Saturday issue, deals with the latest developments in the war in the Palestinian camps which has entered its 26th day, as well as with the mass annihilation being carried out by the Shi'ite Amal organization with Syrian support and at Syria's instigation. The message also deals with the necessity of taking urgent steps to deal with the deteriorating situation.

In a statement to *AL-AHRAM*, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said that he will hold urgent consultations with ranking Egyptian officials on the latest developments in Lebanon, the dimensions of the Syrian scheme, the objective of which is to liquidate the Palestinian legitimacy, and the latest developments in the Middle East situation in light of the results of King Husayn's recent visit to Washington.

Abu al-Hawl [Hayl 'Abd al-Hamid] pointed to Egyptian-Palestinian relations, stressing the PLO's appreciation for Egypt's responsible pan-Arab stand in support of the Palestinian cause.

He noted that coordination between Cairo and the PLO exists on the basis of full support for the Palestinian cause and for the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Government Rejects Provisional Government in Namibia

NC161713 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Egypt has rejected the plot by the racist regime in Pretoria to install a provisional military government in Namibia. It has emphasized that this action is both invalid and illegal, and that the international community must condemn it and take the necessary measures to confront it.

An official Foreign Ministry spokesman made the preceding statement today. He did so in response to reports Egypt has received on the Pretoria regime's intention to implement its plot to install a provisional government tomorrow. The purpose of this is to perpetuate South Africa's control of Namibia.

According to the statement, Egypt will, in addition to denouncing the formation of the provisional government, spare no effort in taking those steps that will prevent the implementation of this plot. Egypt will also continue to support the Namibian people's fight for complete independence. Egypt condemned South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against the African Frontline states, as well.

Saddam Husayn Calls for 15-30 Jun Cease-Fire

JN141535 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the Iranian people on 14 June — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Fourth letter to the Iranian peoples. Peace to those who believe in peace. On previous occasions, I addressed letters to you that were inspired by the same intentions and trends from which I proceed in addressing this letter to you. This is an expression of the desire of the Riaqi people and command to attain peace and good neighborliness with Iran without any conditions that may harm the sovereignty, security, and dignity of Iran — people and Armed Forces.

Neither the command, the great people of Iraq, nor its valiant Armed Forces have any objectives to be achieved at the expense of the Iranian peoples' dignity and sovereignty on their land, or their right to determine their own fate. Since the beginning of the war, we have continuously called for peace and have reaffirmed that the peace we want is the peace that establishes relations among the peoples and nations of the world, and which is based on international laws and supervised by international organizations. It is a peace based on the principles of noninterference in the domestic affairs of peoples, and on respecting their sovereignty and their options.

We defy your rulers to produce a statement attributed to any Iraqi official that conflicts with these principles and bases from the beginning of the war, and even before that. However, you know and hear daily, as the Iraqi people know and hear daily, what the rulers with whom you have been afflicted are saying. It conflicts with all these principles. Your rulers are those who want to occupy Iraq, change its system of government, and transform its free and lofty people into slaves. The designs of expansion have been the fatal beginning in the policy of the Iranian rulers, who from the beginning have been ensnared in a trap of their own making, and who have been encouraged along this course by Zionism and those who are fishing in troubled waters.

Thus, they rushed into war, motivated by a primitive instinct, concept, misled by their power, and believing that the Iranian peoples' victory over the shah of Iran could be transformed into a means of aggression against the peoples of the region and the world. Instead of thanking God for making the Iranian people triumph over their ruler, seriously studying the causes that led to this victory, and adopting a humble stand with respect to their relations with the world, their neighbors, and their peoples, they were possessed by recklessness and vanity until they were blinded. They became convinced that they could topple the regimes in the region from outside, and annex the countries in the region to Iran. This was the aggressive beginning that ignited the war between Iraq and Iran 5 years ago, resulted in thousands of victims, dissipated many hopes and wishes, and achieved many of the objectives of the Arab and Islamic nations' enemies.

The most basic definition of a wise man is that he must deal with a matter in a different way than the one that was proved wrong, and must adopt a new method that is in harmony with circumstances and events. Therefore, it is not sufficient that we discuss the developments through which the war has passed. What we must do is search for ways to halt it. It is not sufficient to remember its losses and sacrifices, we must end these losses.

The duty of leaders is simply to implement principles. The prerequisite for implementing the principles is for those who are responsible for the implementation to take the circumstances and capabilities into consideration. He who does not do this relinquishes this quality, and loses a principal part of the pillars of leadership.

The world at large, the Iranian people, the Arab nation, and Muslims throughout the world are telling the Iranian rulers that the intentions and assessments that prompted them to ignite the war and insist on continuing it are illegitimate intentions and unrealistic, and even impossible assessments. In spite of this, the Iranian rulers insist on their obstinacy, gambling with the Iranian peoples' blood, economy, security, and chance to live in peace.

I address you once again out of my high sense of responsibility and desire to establish peace for the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. In order to enlighten you about the intentions and accuracy of this message, I urge you to read the previous messages I addressed to you so that you may logically judge all they contained in terms of principles, facts, and expectations, and so that you may become firmly convinced that deception is neither our law nor our method of achieving our objectives. Our principal law is a straight, unwavering course of true principles, whose aim is to serve our people and world peace, recognizing the legitimate aspirations of the world's nations.

All that I said in my previous messages has been brilliantly and honorably revealed, especially regarding the explanation of your leaders' intentions behind their insistence on continuing the war, the foremost of which is what we said about their wagering on prolonging the war. We said that it was a foolish and fruitless wager, and that the attrition would inflict a high price on Iran without the leaders achieving any of their evil objectives against Iraq. I repeat in this message that, although the war is harming the lives of the Iraqis and the Iraqi economy, all aspects of life here are prospering and developing. As far as the Iraqis are concerned, it is an honor to continue to carry the rifle, because this is the only option available to them. As for Iran, it is paying a very high price to continue the war. It is losing a larger number of its citizens in the war inferno. Moreover, it is losing its historic chance for survival, is increasingly being destroyed in the political and economic fields, and is having its reputation both in world public opinion and in the region drop to the lowest level.

Therefore, ending the war, as far as the Iraqis are concerned, means stopping the waste of energies in certain aspects of life. However, ending the war as far as the Iranians are concerned means saving lives. Thus, true patriotism for the Iranians means opposing the war. This is because the Iranians will achieve all these objectives, and will not lose any of their land, dignity, or security by halting this war. The Iranian rulers' evil intentions to occupy Iraq and establish a treasonous, lackey regime there will only reap disappointment, God willing. The Iraqi people are victorious because God is with them, and because God does not

like aggression and aggressors. In order to assure you that the aim of our bombing deep inside Iran is not to harm the Iranian people in terms of their lives, dignity, or sovereignty, but is a means of stopping the war and providing you with an appropriate living during the days of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, we will halt our bombing of selected targets inside the Iranian cities for a certain period — beginning at 0800 [0400 GMT] tomorrow, Saturday, 15 June 1985; and ending on 30 June 1985. Our halt of the bombing is meant to provide your rulers with a new opportunity to consider peace, and to give you a chance to pressure them into stopping the war and establishing peace. It is also in response to the appeals of the Iranian opposition, which believes in peace between the two countries and which has asked us to stop the bombing for this period in order to provide it with the appropriate opportunity to bolster its call for peace.

As for the practical principles that we think will end the war, they are:

1. Observing a comprehensive cease-fire on land, at sea, and in the air.

2. Withdrawing to the international border.

3. Comprehensive exchange of POW's.

4. Holding direct negotiations to reach an agreement on peace and good-neighborly relations between Iraq and Iran, based on respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. In this respect, we have no objection if the direct negotiations are preceded by preliminary contacts by a third neutral party.

5. The above principles are interconnected. The violation of any one of them is regarded as a violation of all of them. They should be implemented in accordance with practical, simultaneous steps that do not allow either tampering with or dissociating from commitments.

6. Naturally, both Iraq and Iran are required to be two positive factors in the region's security and stability, so that peace will be final and not a temporary phase imposed by circumstances.

Do you see that any of these principles, which we present for halting the war and completely stopping it, encroaches on Iran's sovereignty, security, or dignity? Clearly, these are fair principles that guarantee sovereignty, security, and dignity for both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. They are taken from international law and UN principles, and people's right to life, independence and freedom. These are our proposals to you. This is the basis on which we will stop the bombing operations, as we have said. Perhaps this will give you a new opportunity to strongly pressure your rulers into accepting an end to war and resorting to peace. It may give your rulers a chance to revive whatever meager logic they have in order to resort to peace. However, we would like to make it clear to you that the war's practical circumstances, which your rulers insist on imposing on us as well as on you, forces us to lay down certain commitments to our bombing moratorium. Therefore, we will be compelled to resume the bombing before the end of the above period in the following cases:

1. If the Iranian rulers continue to shell our cities and villages.

2. If your rulers mount an attack on our territory.

3. If these rulers issue statements or utterances that reject our initiative and instigate war, killing, and threats.

4. If they mass hostile forces inside the cities with the aim of attacking our territory and Armed Forces.

Then we will be compelled to resume the bombing and to strike violently before the abovementioned period ends, in order to teach those who call for war and destruction the lessons they deserve, and to tell everyone that occupying Iraq and imposing humiliating terms on it by force of arms is an imaginary thing and that the only path open is the path of peace.

I assure you from a position of strength that we sincerely desire peace based on just, honorable grounds, and we wish to live on the basis of good-neighborliness. I also assure you that your rulers' insistence on war will only bring you destruction and ruin, and will bring your rulers frustration and failure. We hope that you will succeed in pressuring these rulers to abandon their evil, deviant path, and to find a new path for Iran that will provide it as well as the region's people with peace, security, and stability.

But if your rulers continue to insist on war and on killing and threats, and if they do not positively respond to this initiative, we, in defense of our people and our sovereignty, will be compelled to strike by every means, including bombing selected targets everywhere. He who warns is excused.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

[Dated] 14 June 1985

Iranian Resistance Leaders Send Saddam Messages

JN151332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — The details of the two messages President Saddam Husayn received from Dr 'Abd al-Rahman Qassemlu, leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, and Mas'ud Rajavi, chairman of the Iranian resistance council, were disclosed here today.

The two messages appealed to President Saddam Husayn on behalf of the people of Kordestan, the Iranian people, and the Iranian resistance council to end the war of cities on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

Dr Qassemlu said that the Iranian people themselves will topple the Khomeyni regime through their struggle and will discared it on the ashheap of history because it is primarily responsible for the continuation of the war. He stressed that the continuation of the war between the two neighborly countries, Iran and Iraq, harms the two countries' peoples.

In his message, Mas'ud Rajavi appealed for a halt to the bombardment of cities as an Iraqi gesture of good faith and in the interest of peace and good-neighborly relations. President Saddam Husayn has responded to the appeal made by Qassemlu and Rajavi and decided to suspend attacks on selected targets in the Iranian cities as of 0800 today, 15 June, for 2 weeks.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranians Warned of Attacks

NC140955 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] O residents of Tehran, Kashan, Hamadan, Tabriz, Shiraz, Esfahan, Kermanshah, Qazvin, and Ardebil. We address all Iranian citizens who are aware that the criminal Khomeyni and the apostate ruling class are ignoring the divine commandments and are taking you from one affliction and hardship to another. This regime has cast your children and youths into the clutches of death with its futile aggression on the war fronts. Every horror has been committed against the wounded and the disabled from battles because of hygienic shortcomings, lack of treatment, and the absence of medicines. Now, once again, because it insists on continuing the aggression, this regime is trying to lead you into the arena of death and destruction by bombs and missiles which the brave and strong Iraqi eagles are sending to vital targets everywhere in Iran — in the north, south, east and west — because, as you are well aware, when our fighters aim at a vital target, the destructive missiles can hit tens and hundreds of houses and those living in them. The leaders of the regime ruling your country and the insane anti-Islamic elements know of the unpleasant outcome of attacks by our missiles and bombs. However, they do not attach any value to the lives of your country's Muslim children, because the feeling of sentiment has died in them. They are ignorant of compassion and pity; they are stone-hearted criminals and bloodsuckers. It is because of this that they deserve to burn in hell and to taste the wrath of God in this world and in the next. Thus, you Iranian brothers living in Iranian cities are advised, without exception, to leave the cities where you live as soon as possible in order to be aware from the areas of danger. This advice is repeated and stressed primarily for people in those cities where targets have already been bombed, because attacks on these targets will be repeated several times until they are completely destroyed by Iraqi fighters and by Iraq's long-range missile system, so that Tehran's criminal rulers will know and be able to discern how dark the fate is that awaits them if they do not respond to the voice of peace and save you, the Iranian people, from destructive fires. [Martial music]

Communique No 1,865

JN141730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1655 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,865 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sublime humanitarian principles outlined in President Saddam Husayn's fourth message to the Iranian people clearly demonstrate that we in Iraq are fighting behind our leader in order to preserve our sovereignty, protect the homeland and its security, and maintain our people's achievements and happiness. It was the Iranian tyrant clique which tried to interfere in our affairs and harm our sovereignty. It was the one that lent a deaf ear to peace calls, disregarding the interests of its own people.

The brave Iraqi Armed Forces, while calling for heeding the sublime principles outlined in the triumphant president's message and utilizing the new opportunity to resort to justice and heed the voice of peace, are perfectly prepared to crush the aggressors and resume striking their heads in all places and at all time. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force planes began a series of destructive raids this morning on the dens of the evil ones in their capital, Tehran, and in other cities, as follows:

a. At 0804 [0404 GMT], our planes carried out a destructive raid on the capital, Tehran.

b. At 0800, our planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Qazvin.

c. At 0808, our planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Esfahan.

d. At 1136, our Air Force eagles launched another destructive raid on the capital of aggression, Tehran.

e. At 1134 our planes launched a devastating raid on the city of Kashan.

Having implemented these heroic missions, our eagles safely and triumphantly returned to base, in God's protection and care.

2. Our powerful missiles force dealt concurrent, devastating strikes to nine Iranian cities at 0830 [0430 GMT] today. These cities are: Dezful, Nahavand, Ramhormoz, Andimeshk, Masjed Soleyman, Borujerd, Khorramabad, Kermanshah [Bakhtaran], and Islamabad. God bless our brave missile men.

3. Our valiant helicopter pilots continued their heroic missions over enemy positions and guns emplacements east of Tigris. They destroyed and set on fire six infantry positions, and returned safely to base.

4. One of our brave patrol units raided enemy positions in the central sector. It destroyed an enemy infantry position, killed those manning it, and returned safely to base.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our forward units continued to direct their fire at the tyrant clique's forces. They killed 10, wounded others, and destroyed 3 infantry positions and 1 hardware stockpile.

5. Our brave artillery men directed intensive fire at enemy positions, artillery emplacements, and engineering equipment east of Basra. Our artillery silenced enemy guns and inflicted losses. One heavy gun, four hardware stockpiles, and two infantry positions were destroyed.

6. Some of our forward formations directed artillery fire at some enemy targets opposite our positions in the Masyan sector. They destroyed a hardware stockpile and burned a vehicle. An enemy boat was also destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

7. One of our brave patrols in the prohibited zone of the northern sector killed two enemy soldiers, wounded others, and captured a medium machinegun.

8. The cruel enemy shelled Basra and Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 June 1985

Communique No 1,866

JN151711 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,866 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The noble humanitarian principles and the fair conditions to end the war as contained in the fourth message the leader of victory President Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, addressed to the Iranian people, express our great people's social conscience and their civilization and ideals. In accordance with these principles and ideals, the people's Armed Forces are fully prepared as usual to deliver crushing blows to the enemies if the tyrannical clique insists on disavowing rights, continuing aggression, and ignoring peace. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our bold helicopter gunships carried out daring raids on the enemy units opposite our positions in the east of Tigris sector, inflicting large losses in men and equipment, including the destruction of six infantry positions. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

2. In continuation of our brave units' activities against the criminal enemy forces and in order to inflict on them the largest possible losses, a force from one of our units carried out a successful raid on the enemy positions opposite our units in the central sector of the operational theater. Through precise performance, the force managed to open heavy fire on the enemy positions, killing or wounding several troops and destroying the enemy equipment along with eight infantry positions. All of the raiders returned safely to base.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units destroyed two enemy machinegun emplacements and two infantry positions, killing or wounding their occupants.

3. In a forceful operation in which the valor of our brave men was manifested, a group of our heroic fighters in the northern sector of the battlefield captured two enemy troops, killed two others, set one vehicle on fire, and wounded other troops.

4. Our artillery units pounded the enemy artillery emplacements and other enemy targets in the east of Basra sector, scoring effective hits. They inflicted serious losses on the tyrannical clique's men and equipment.

5. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop movements, and vehicles in the Maysan sector, killing or wounding several troops, destroying two vehicles, and setting one hardware stockpile and one artillery emplacement on fire.

6. Two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the east of Tigris sector. Elsewhere in the same sector, our artillery pounded several enemy positions and boats, inflicting large losses.

7. The forces of the criminal, tyrannical clique today shelled Khanaqin, Mandali, Chuman, and Shandri with heavy artillery.

8. At 0545 [0145 GMT] today, an enemy missile fell on one of the Baghdad areas.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 June 1985

Communique No 1,867

JN161723 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,867 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces are exercising Iraq's legitimate right to inflict on the tyrannical clique the heaviest losses to make this straying clique realize that its aggression will only bring it more disasters, that it will attain not one of the evil designs it had dreamed of achieving, that it will proceed on the way to the abyss at the hands of Iraq's courageous men, and that it must submit to the call of justice and raise the banner of peace when confronted by the just and humanitarian conditions set by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, may God protect him.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our daring helicopter gunships carried out successful combat sorties over enemy positions and weapon emplacements in the east of Tigris operations sector, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment and destroying 5 hideouts, 12 boats, 2 of which were carrying personnel, and 1 large boat carrying a medium-caliber machinegun. All our helicopter gunships safely returned to base, praise be to God.

2. Our valiant patrols in the northern sector of the battlefield captured one enemy soldier, destroyed one hardware stockpile, and captured serviceable military hardware.

3. Our able forward units dealt continuous artillery blows to enemy positions, engineering activities, and other targets in the east of Basra operations sector, destroying one enemy heavy-caliber gun and one enemy infantry position whose occupants were killed, setting two hardware stockpiles on fire, and wounding two enemy soldiers.

4. One of our forward units dealt an effective artillery blow to enemy positions and mortar positions opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield. One enemy observation post was also destroyed.

5. Our brave artillery units opened fire on enemy positions and other enemy targets in the east of Tigris operations sector, inflicting on them heavy losses. One enemy boat was destroyed and one of its occupants was killed.

6. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

7. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled the following cities and villages yesterday evening and today with heavy artillery: Zurbatiyah, Al-Shihabi, Mandali, Khurmal, Halabjah, Sayyid Sadiq, and Rostamabad.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 June 1985

Loss of Aircraft Denied

JN170633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied the downing of any Iraqi fighter plane or helicopter gunship yesterday. In a statement to INA today on the Iranian allegations in this regard, the spokesman said the Iranian media claim that an Iraqi aircraft was shot down is a lie. The spokesman defied the Iranians to produce any evidence of the alleged incident.

YAR Deputy Prime Minister Continues Visit

Confers With Saddam

JN151219 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received this morning Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, YAR deputy prime minister and minister of development, who conveyed to him the greetings of his brother YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

During the meeting they discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and scope for developing them in all fields as well as issues of common concern. President Saddam Husayn asked Al-'Attar to convey his greeting to the YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Muhammad Fadl Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction, and the president's secretary attended the meeting. Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar is currently visiting the country leading the Yemeni side in meetings of the joint Iraqi-YAR committee for economic and technical cooperation.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN151414 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1131 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — Iraq and the YAR today signed the joint minutes of the fifth session of the joint Iraqi-Yemeni committee for economic and technical cooperation, which concluded its work today. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Muhammad Fadl Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction and head of the Iraqi side of the committee, and for the YAR by Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and head of the Yemeni side.

The minutes provide for the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries in their desire to promote bilateral trade exchange. They also provide for the need to exchange the necessary information and expertise, and Iraq's readiness to meet Yemen's needs for sulfur, as well as cooperation in the fields of agriculture, education, transportation, communications, statistics, and planning.

YAR Official Departs

JN151808 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1637 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) — Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, YAR deputy prime minister and development minister, left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a visit to Iraq during which he attended the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Yemeni cooperation committee.

Dr al-'Attar also conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and held talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral cooperation in the various fields.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns After 1-Day Visit to Cairo

JN160702 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad at dawn today after a 1-day visit to Cairo. 'Aziz met with President Husni Mubarak and conveyed to him an oral message from President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and ways to develop them.

'Aziz also held talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on current Arab and international issues.

Iraqi-Soviet Economic Committee Meets in Moscow

JN131304 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0932 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (INA) — The 15th session of the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation opened here today. Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, headed the Iraqi side, and Sergeychik, chairman [title as received] of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, headed the Soviet side.

In an opening speech, Sergeychik praised the development of Soviet-Iraqi economic and industrial relations and stressed his country's intention to promote these relations in the interest of the two peoples.

Subhi Yasin then talked about the Iraqi political leadership's desire to promote its developed economic, scientific, and industrial relations with the Soviet Union for the sake of attaining further progress and prosperity.

He said that, following the 1968 revolution in Iraq, Iraqi-Soviet economic relations witnessed noticeable development represented in the establishment of several joint ventures, particularly in the fields of oil and the oil industry.

He emphasized Iraq's determination to develop these relations on various levels in the interest of the two countries' friendly peoples.

Preliminary meetings began on Thursday. The Iraqi side was represented by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary, and the Soviet side by the deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The subcommittees branching from the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, in which experts and specialists from various ministries are participating, continued their work today with the aim of reaching an agreement that bolsters Iraqi-Soviet ties in the abovementioned areas. The Iraqi industry and minerals minister arrived here yesterday on a visit that will last several days.

Radio, TV Protocol Signed

JN141355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1304 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (INA) — Today Iraq and the USSR signed a protocol here on bilateral cooperation in the fields of radio and television for 1985/1986. Dr Majid Ahmad al-Samirra'i, director general of the General Establishment of Radio and Television, signed for the Iraqi side; and Sergey Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, signed for the Soviet side. Dr al-Samirra'i arrived here last Wednesday on a week-long visit.

Economic, Technical Cooperation

JN141605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1308 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (INA) — Iraq and the USSR signed minutes to develop and deepen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation today. The minutes, which were signed at the conclusion of the 15th session of the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, concern cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil, oil industry, industry, trade, irrigation, and the future scope of these fields. The minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals and head of the Iraqi side to the committee. They were signed on the Soviet side by Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR Prime Ministry's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the aforementioned committee. It has been decided to hold the joint committee's 16th session in Baghdad in April 1986.

King Husayn Returns From U.S., UK Visits 16 Jun

JN161743 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Nur, His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this evening after an official working visit to the United States and a personal visit to the United Kingdom. Their majesties were received at Amman airport by his majesty's personal representative His Highness Prince Muhammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and a number of Hashemite family members as well as by the prime minister, the Senate president, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, his highness the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the ministers, and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

During his visits to Washington and London, His Majesty King Husayn had held fruitful talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. Administration officials as well as with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on efforts to bring about a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. His majesty also explained the Jordanian-Palestinian joint position aimed at finding a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement to the Palestine question in order to regain the land in return for peace and to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. During his pan-Arab mission, his majesty also stressed the importance of convening an international peace conference to be attended by the permanent UN Security Council member-states and all parties to the dispute, including the PLO.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Interviews Libya's Al-Turayki

JN140910 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 13

[By Sa'd al-Silawi]

[Text] Amman — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, has said that Libya has a plan for Arab unity that it will present to the fraternal Arab countries. Al-Turayki said that the plan includes the preservation of the Arab regimes and the establishment of unionist corporations and joint Arab economic installations. He added that the Libyan plan was contained in Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's message to His Majesty King Husayn which Dr al-Turayki delivered to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i during their meeting yesterday.

Speaking to the *SAWT AL-SHA'B* correspondent, Dr al-Turayki said that his talks with the prime minister dealt with the developments in the situation in the Arab region, ways to promote and develop Arab solidarity, and ways to achieve Arab unity in light of the contacts Jordan held recently.

Al-Turayki said that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i affirmed Jordan's eagerness to achieve Arab unity, emphasizing that there is no alternative to Arab unity. Asked about the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Libya, Al-Turayki said that it was agreed to continue contacts between the two countries.

Al-Turayki said that Libya welcomes the restoration of diplomatic relations with Jordan and said that he does not think that there is a problem between Jordan and Libya. He added that repeating the attempts at unity among the Arab countries is natural because Arab unity is considered a joint fate for the Arab nation and it must be achieved. Moreover, Arab unity is an Arab interest and not a transient emotion. The Arab states are small, scattered entities that are encroached upon and large portions of their territories are occupied. Moreover, the Arab states suffer from many economic and development problems that can only be overcome within the framework of unity. Likewise, the enemies of the Arab nation can only be confronted within the the framework of unity. It is also natural that some unionist attempts fail because they endanger the interests of the big powers and and the influence of the colonialist states. Therefore, these forces fight any plan or attempt at achieving Arab unity.

Al-Turayki added that Arab unity is the demand of the Arab masses and the hope these masses are trying to achieve. He expressed his hope that Arab unity will be achieved peacefully and without violence and bloodshed.

Al-Turayki called on the Arab leaders to provide the appropriate atmosphere to soundly achieve Arab unity. He explained that the Libyan plan takes into consideration the objective circumstances of the various Arab regimes, and that the plan tries to achieve a comprehensive unity.

On current events in Lebanon, Al-Turayki said that Libya appreciates the stands of the fraternal Lebanese people in support of the Palestinian revolution and the brave confrontation of the repeated Israeli attacks against their territories. He added that the Lebanese people are able to liberate their territories and that they have proved their ability to confront and defeat the Israeli aggression and to expel the invaders by force. Al-Turayki expressed his regret toward and deunciation of the current events in the Palestinian camps because those who are supposed to fight the Israeli aggression are now fighting the Palestinians. He said that Libya condemns these attacks and does not accept the killing of Palestinians on any Arab land. He added that Libya feels that a chance should be given to the Palestinians to enable them to liberate their territories by all means. He said that Libya also feels that the Palestinians should be helped as much as possible to achieve this objective. He urged ending the massacre that the Amal movement is committing against the Palestinian camps, and affirmed Libya's vehement condemnation and denunciation of this massacre.

Al-Turayki voiced his country's approval of holding an Arab summit conference to confront the current Arab situation, and called for taking measures that guarantee its convocation and success and for not using the summit to discuss lateral subjects.

He added that Libya held contacts with Syria to stop the bloodshed in the Palestinian camps in Beirut as Syria has a big influence in Lebanon. He added that the Syrian brethren exerted efforts to stop this bloodshed. Dr al-Turayki condemned the crime of hijacking the Jordanian airliner at Beirut International Airport, and said that this crime was a cowardly and immoral act.

Al-Turayki Departs Amman

JN141132 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Amman — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Amman at noon today following a 2-day visit to Jordan.

Iraqi Oil Delegation Begins Visit to Amman

JN160736 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Jun 85 p 28

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Dr Hashim al-Kharsan, director of the general establishment of oil and gas exploration in Iraq, arrived in Amman yesterday at the head of a delegation on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. The Iraqi delegation will hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Natural Resources Authority on enhancing and strengthening cooperation in the field of oil exploration. The delegation includes engineer Sha'ban Khalil Sha'ban, head of geological studies; engineer Muhammad Fawzi, head of the definitions section; and engineer 'Arif Rafiq, head of the information and geological followup section of the general establishment of oil and gas exploration.

JORDAN TIMES on PLO Rejection of Peres Peace Plan

JN120636 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[By Sa'd Hattar]

[Excerpt] Amman — Jordan Tuesday withheld comment on and senior Palestinian leaders' reaction ranged from outright rejection to cool response to an Israeli plan which envisages Middle East peace talks within three months but excludes the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from the talks and rules out an international conference on the Middle East.

Jordanian government officials contacted by the *JORDAN TIMES* refused any comment on the plan, announced by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a speech to his parliament on Monday. But senior PLO leaders, including Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim and Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shakh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayih, rejected the proposal outright, saying that it was an Israeli "propaganda stunt" and did not offer "anything new."

"The proposal highlighted one point," said Mr. Milhim, "and that is a reaffirmation that there is no difference between the Likud and Labour parties."

"(Labour Party leader) Peres and (Likud bloc chief and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq) Shamir are two sides of a coin," he said.

"The proposal underlines the Israeli stand that it will not withdraw from any occupied territories," Mr. Milhim said. "Force is the only language that the Israelis understand," he said. "Had the Israelis wanted genuine peace, they would not have excluded the PLO from peace talks, direct or otherwise," he added.

Mr. Milhim reiterated the PLO's rejection of any direct Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli talks as envisaged in Mr. Peres' proposal and said an international conference on the Middle East was the only forum which could produce a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

Shaykh al-Sayih and Nabil 'Amr, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's spokesman in Amman, said the Israeli proposal was "against all points and principles contained in the Feb. 11 agreement" between Jordan and the PLO.

The Jordan-PLO agreement calls for peace talks through an international conference, Shaykh al-Sayih pointed out and said: "since the Israeli plan calls for direct peace talks, the initiative cannot be accepted at all."

"Furthermore," the PNC speaker said, "Israel is also trying to ignore the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by calling for representatives from the West Bank and Gaza Strip for peace talks."

The Israeli proposal is aimed at "splitting the Palestinian ranks and create divisions so that nothing fruitful can be achieved," Shaykh al-Sayih said.

In any case, Shaykh al-Sayih said, the PLO's moves in any direction will be coordinated with those of Jordan within the framework of the Feb. 11 accord.

PLO Executive Committee member Bishop Elia Khuri said he preferred to withhold comment on the proposal "until His Majesty King Husayn reflects on the issue."

Najib al-Ahmad, director of Mr. 'Arafat's office in Amman, described the Peres plan as a "deal between the Likud and Labour" coalition parties in Israel.

"The proposal is useless," Mr. Ahmad said. "They (the Israelis) have once again clearly shown to the Arabs that they are not willing to relinquish the occupied territories."

"The alternative to military struggle (against Israel) is Arab diplomatic pressure on the U.S.," he continued. "But, the current Arab situation is leading to further schisms and splits within the Arab World itself."

"Only the Palestinian resistance can effectively pressure the Israelis to seek genuine peace," he said.

Bomb Explodes in Front of Amal Beirut Office
NC171419 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1408 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] A bomb has just gone off in front of the Amal office near the Coca Cola plant in West Beirut. According to reports, ambulances have rushed to the scene. This has been accompanied by the sound of shooting.

'Many Casualties' in Blast
NC171445 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Just before 1700 today, a car rigged with a bomb blew up in front of the Amal movement's office in the area of the Coca Cola plant and the Arab University as it was being defused. As a result, ambulances hurried to the spot and gunmen spread out in the area amid shooting. There are many casualties, which are now being counted by the parties concerned. It has been learned that a military expert, Warrant Officer JG Muhammad Istanbuli, was killed instantly as he was working to defuse the charge.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Arab League Envoy
NC170918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has received Hammad al-Sid, representative of the Arab League secretary general. After the meeting, Al-Sid said he is carrying messages to various parties in Lebanon from Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. He noted that Klibi is determined to end the bloody events through which Lebanon is passing, and to enable the parties to reach an understanding and a solution to Lebanon's problems. He said that he had been sent to Lebanon by Klibi to learn the views of the brothers in Lebanon, particularly since Lebanon did not attend the Arab League Council emergency session in Tunis.

Cabinet 'Likely' To Resign After Muslim Feast
NC161012 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Quoting a ministerial source, the PRESS NEWS AGENCY reports that the government is likely to tender its resignation after the 'Id al-Fitr feast.

Karami Comments on Israeli Withdrawal, Hijackings
NC151405 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni at the Government House on 15 June — recorded]

[Text] It pleased me to welcome Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni at the Government House. The visit was an opportunity to analyze developments in general and those in West Beirut in particular. We all know that the current events are absolutely unjustified and rejected by us all. It is unfair to place further pressures, hardships, and suffering on the citizens. We all know that there are no conquerors in these conflicts; we are all vanquished.

At the same time, we are all aware that current events serve the enemy's ambitions and plans. We are proud of the national resistance, which forced Israel to declare unilateral withdrawals. However, these withdrawals are in fact a redeployment of its forces. From the very start of the Al-Naqurah meetings, we had rejected the kind of logic harboring an Israeli plan aimed at extending Israeli occupation of Lebanon and perhaps even giving it a legal status.

We draw the attention of all concerned to these dangers so that a reconsideration of the events in our area might prompt us to unify our efforts and ranks. The time has come to control those arms having no justification but to bring an end to the Israeli occupation.

On the occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr holiday, we want to affirm the unity of those Muslims who are being subjected to a plot to divide their ranks and to sow the seeds of sectarian sedition among them. This is alien to our faith. During this month of fasting — the month of love, mercy, and peace — we have experienced conflicts between brothers who have one common cause.

We want to stress that we will not allow anyone to create such conflicts in our position or among our ranks, nor will we allow them to destroy the Islamic values and ethics which call for agreement and unity. We are considering an integrated plan and practical steps to clear the situation so that the people may enjoy the desired stability and security. We hope that through our efforts we will achieve the citizens' aspirations. We wish you a very happy holiday.

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]

[Karami] I believe that what was agreed upon in the government's policy statement is that which unifies the Lebanese and serves the interest of accord and salvation through the achievement of a reform program that will express the will and interest of all the people. Nothing else reflects the government's views. The president supports these views. The president has clarified statements attributed to him in the press.

[Question indistinct]

[Karami] This calls for an official and popular Lebanese stance and for closing ranks. It also calls for practical measures to put an end to all the attempts which we totally reject. We call for the country's unity, sovereignty, and liberation. This demands the elimination of all residues stemming from the Israeli imperialist occupation and plotting. It all depends on us. We are determined to liberate the south, Jazzin, and every spot of Lebanon from this plan, the dimensions and dangers of which we are aware. We will remain steadfast in seeking the liberation, sovereignty, and unity of Lebanon.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, regarding the question of the plane hijackings, has the government any specific measures to check this situation?

[Karami] We have noted the repeated hijacking incidents. None of us accepts what is happening. In fact, it is a reaction to the injustices against this area and its people. We do not say this to justify such action, but to draw attention to the fact that justice alone can put an end to what is unacceptable to us all.

Birri Meets PSP Officials; Junblatt in Damascus
NC171202 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Security and political developments and the issue of the Palestinian camps were today the focus of discussions at a meeting attended by Nabih Birri, Marwan Hamadah, Muhsin Dallul, 'Abdallah al-Amin, and Akram Shubayyib. We point out that Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], is studying the situation and is still in Damascus for that purpose.

Israeli Boats Offshore Engaged by Artillery
NC170348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0330 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] While the hijackers negotiated concerning the hijacked U.S. aircraft with Nabih Birri and Joseph Skaf, the ambassadors of Britain and Spain, and the French charge d'affaires, Israeli boats came close to the shore between Al-Awza'i and Khaldah. The antiaircraft batteries engaged them, but the situation soon developed into violent clashes which continued until after midnight. This was accompanied by the flight of Israeli military helicopters over the sea. However, these helicopters turned southward at 2340 last night.

Junblatt Comments on Amal, Criticizes Al-Jumayyil
NC150722 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt said yesterday that the national forces are still confronting all plans aimed at dividing Lebanon, subduing the nationalists, and linking Lebanon to the suspect foreign alliances, as happened previously in the 17 May agreement.

Speaking during a luncheon given in his honor by the Internal Security Forces platoon in Bayt al-Din at the Arz al-Baruk, Junblatt added: We remain on the threshhold of a new stage which might be more dangerous than the previous stage. The enemy and his agents are still in our territory in the south. This enemy is lying in wait to invade Lebanon again and deal with the first agent, the so-called president of the republic. Amin al-Jumayyil has not changed. His tendencies are the same. Inspired by foreigners and Israel, he awaits the opportunity to rise again against the southern suburb, Ra's al-Nab and the mountain area. Therefore, we say that the battle is still at its beginning. We hope that the brothers in the Amal movement under the leadership of friend Nabih Birri and the leadership of the Palestine National Salvation Front will reach a quick solution and direct all the rifles at the heart of the enemy. What is happening now is a division of the united national rank which threatens the partition of Lebanon. This constitutes a danger to the Arab tendencies in Lebanon.

Canadian Embassy Closes, Diplomats Go To Amman
NC141420 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Mr (Williams), the official in charge of security for embassies at the Canadian Foreign Ministry, arrived in Beirut at 1600 yesterday. He immediately assembled the embassy staff. He and the embassy staff, who number 13 including the ambassador and the charge d'affaires, went to Damascus at 1000 this morning. They will arrive in Amman tomorrow. Thus, the Canadian Embassy, which is located on Al-Hamra' Street in Beirut, has been closed. The Canadian officials have been requested to go to Jordan. This is a sudden step. No explanation has yet been given for this measure. It has been understood from a Lebanese source at the embassy that this measure might remain in force for 2 weeks.

VOH: General Lahd Releases Finnish Soldiers
JN151049 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] At 1100 today General Antoine Lahd issued orders to release the Finnish soldiers held by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] command. Gen Lahd received General Jean Pons, deputy UNIFIL commander, today for this purpose. No information has been divulged on this meeting. After the meeting, both generals moved to the place of the Finnish soldiers and wished them success in their mission.

On this occasion, Gen Lahd issued the following statement:

After the UNIFIL military commission had ended its investigation, and after the arrested ASL soldiers had indicated through the International Red Cross and the UNIFIL deputy commander that they do not want to return to their villages — although there is some doubt about the truth of these soldiers' statements due to the circumstances of their presence with the Amal movement — the ASL command decided to release the UNIFIL soldiers who were arrested by this command. This is despite the fact that some members of the Finnish brigade participated in acts which are outside the framework of their peaceful mission.

The investigation which was carried out paid the ASL its due in full and proved the soundness of the UNIFIL command's stand.

On this occasion, I reiterate that the measures which the ASL command was forced to adopt against the members of the Finnish brigade were not taken in revenge but were the only available method to make the UNIFIL command conduct the investigation, clarify the circumstances of the incident, and prevent its repetition in the future.

On this occasion, I reiterate my personal desire as well as that of the ASL to cooperate and coordinate sincerely with the UNIFIL command, which we respect and appreciate, in the areas of our common presence to achieve the citizens' comfort, security, and peace.

Finally, in my own name and on behalf of the ASL, I hope that this release will be an end to all the ambiquities and the beginning of an era of understanding and coordination that will allow every one of us to assume his tasks in a perfect way to safeguard the safety and honorable life of the citizens at the border region.

[Signed] Marj 'Uyun, 15 June 1985, Gen Antoine Lahd, ASL commander

VOH: General Lahd Vows Not To Leave Jazzin
JN141037 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] If the army of southern Lebanon [Asl] withdraws from the area of Jazzin, then a disaster will occur. With this statement, ASL Commander Staff Major General Antoine Lahd began his remarks on the situation in Jazzin to the correspondent of the magazine *L'REVIEW DU LIBAN*. He explained: I will not leave Jazzin unless its safety is guaranteed and I am convinced of these guarantees. Meanwhile, I will stay in Jazzin as long as its sons want me to stay. On the relationship between the ASL and UNIFIL, Maj Gen Lahd said: In principle, there is no aggression between us. However, we do not accept the fact that some UNIFIL units annoy our centers or prevent our elements from carrying out their duties. Maj Gen Lahd added: Basically, we respect the United Nations and would like to coordinate with UNIFIL so that no clash takes place between us.

Preparation of Army Force for Jazzin Completed
NC141445 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Army Command has completed the preparation of the military force that will be sent to the Jazzin District. The force comprises 1,300 officers and soldiers. Our correspondent reports that the Lebanese Army Command has requested the Syrian Army Command to supply this force with some of the necessary equipment because the Lebanese Army lost a lot of equipment during the incidents which took place in Iqlim al-Kharrub and east Sidon. This equipment was meant to be used in Jazzin. Sources said that the Syrian Army has expressed its full readiness and desire to secure the success of this task.

Agreement on Beirut Camps Reached in Damascus
JN152206 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus, carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] An expanded meeting was held in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office this evening. It was attended by the Lebanese National Democratic Front's delegation which comprised Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansuh, 'Isam Mahayiri, and In'am Ra'd; and by the Amal movement's delegation which comprised Zakiriya Hamzah, also known as Abu Yahya, and Mahmud Abu Hamdan. The meeting will be joined later by representatives from the Palestine National Salvation Front. The Palestinian delegation comprises Khalid al-Fahum, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Muhammad Khalifah, Talal Naji, Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, and Dr Samir Ghawshah. All this is intended to declare a comprehensive agreement for a cease-fire in the current war between the Amal movement and the Palestinians — a war that has been going on for some time.

Our radio has obtained the details of the agreement from a source in the Lebanese Democratic Front. This agreement consists of the following 13 clauses:

1. Stopping firing and storming operations, removing the armed manifestations from the areas of the clashes, evacuating the wounded, and performing all humanitarian tasks.

2. The Amal movement's withdrawal to the areas in which it was present before the fighting began.

3. The 6th Brigade should resume the ordinary tasks it used to carry out before the recent events.

4. The release of detainess and the return of the evacuees.

5. Bringing about reconciliations and holding popular seminars to remove the climate of tension and strain resulting from the recent events.

6. The security of camps in Beirut is part of Beirut's security. The security committee formed by the Islamic grouping that met in Damascus is charged with drawing up a comprehensive and single security plan for Beirut, including the camps, through consultation with the Salvation Front. The internal security forces shall maintain security in the camps and shall open their own centers in every camp.

7. When the various Lebanese sides reach agreement on a security plan or plans for greater Beirut or other Lebanese areas, or when the national accord government draws up a security plan or plans, the Palestinian camps will be dealt with in all these cases in the same manner that the Lebanese areas are dealt with. The decisions and measures that are applicable to the Lebanese shall be applicable to the Palestinians.

8. Until a comprehensive or partial collection of weapons in Lebanon is achieved in accordance with security plans agreed on by the Lebanese sides or decided by the national accord government, the heavy and medium weapons shall be kept outside the camps under the supervision of the joint verification [tathabbut] committee.

9. The joint verification committee shall be formed from two representatives from each of the following: The Amal movement, the Lebanese National Front , and the Salvation Front. A Syrian observer shall participate on this committee. This com-

mittee shall be in charge of promoting political, social, and security coordination, following up the implementation of this agreement, dealing with the ensuing and emergency cases and problems, supervising the reconciliations and popular seminars, and coordinating the political and militant stands in the face of the dangers and plots threatening these forces' unified position or those plots that are concocted against the national Lebanese stand, the Palestine question, or Syria.

10. The Lebanese National Democratic Front, the Amal movement, and the National Salvation Front shall draw up a program to bolster alliance and cooperation among themselves at a meeting under the Syrian leadership's supervision for the sake of determining these forces' pan-Arab struggle, continuing the joint armed struggle in its various forms, backing the Palestinian revolution and its struggle, and supporting the national (?solution) to the Lebanese crisis.

11. The Lebanese national forces and the Palestinian national forces emphasize the importance of alliance with Syria.

12. The National Front and the Amal movement consider the Palestine National Salvation Front the recognized political leadership of the Palestinians in Lebanon until the front manages, according to its declared program, to restore the PLO's unity.

13. The National Front and the Amal movement shall work for the provision of a fraternal and proper treatment of the Palestinians in Lebanon as well as better living conditions until they return to their homeland as applicable in the other Arab countries. Finally, the agreement says that the three sides thank President Hafiz al-Asad for the personal efforts he exerted.

Amal, PSP Differences Reportedly Continue

NC150638 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] It has been reported by political sources in West Beirut that attempts to bridge the rift between the Amal movement and Junblatt's party have so far produced no results. The Amal movement has accused Junblatt's party of violating the agreement reached between the movement and the party after the clashes which broke out between them at the beginning of the week. The evacuation of Palestinians from West Beirut, as stipulated in the agreement, has not been completed. The evacuation operation stopped during the past few hours after the deportation of a small number of Palestinians to Al-Biqa'. Junblatt had promised to stop the shelling from Palestinian artillery emplacements in the mountain area. but this shelling continues. Armed Palestinian roadblocks and offices still exist along the southern coastal road.

PNSF Decides Not To Negotiate With Amal Movement

NC150819 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0800 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] An official spokesman of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] said today that the Front has decided not to meet with the Amal movement for any direct negotiations because of the continuation of the camps war and because of Amal's failure to observe a real cease-fire.

Reportage on Fighting in Beirut, Around Camps

5 Killed in Shelling

NC140819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Five people were killed and 40 others were wounded when a shell hit in the vegetable market in Al-Bastah at 0830 this morning. The source of the 120-mm shell was East Beirut.

A guarded calm prevails in Beirut and in the Palestinian camps, although sporadic sniper fire is still heard. Al-Masalih and Al-Kafa'at are the only two crossing points open to traffic.

Voice of PLO on Camps

JN141737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The agent Amal movement militias and Lebanese Army regular units are continuing their siege and artillery and rocket shelling of the steadfast Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut for the 27th consecutive day. Reports from the fighting areas said that the intermittent shelling of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah lasted from yesterday evening until this morning. It resumed at noon today.

A Palestinian military spokesman said that the agent Amal movement militias and units from the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades intensified their artillery shelling of the refugee camps yesterday. The spokesman affirmed that the Palestinian fighters defending the refugee camps managed to repulse attempts by the aggressors to infiltrate and advance on the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah axes. He explained that these attempts took place near the Qasr Sabri Hamadah-Hay Farahat-Al-Maqbarah al-Jama'iyah axes. However, the Palestinian fighters were waiting for the aggressors, who were confronted and repulsed. The Palestinian spokesman also noted other Amal attempts on the Al-Dana-Al-Haras-Hay Farahat axes to improve its military positions. However, all of these attempts were also foiled. The spokesman indicated that the hostile shelling destroyed more houses. Meanwhile, the siege continues, and there are no medical supplies to treat the wounded.

PLO Spokesman on Camps

JN141904 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — The PLO official spokesman has stated that rocket and artillery shelling of Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps continued intermittently today, accompanied by heavy and medium-caliber machinegun fire as well as some attempts to infiltrate the outskirts of the camps, which were repulsed. The spokesman said that four other children died in Shatila camp,

and several persons were reported to be ill from various diseases as a result of the lack of medicines and foodstuffs.

The spokesman said that there are more than 200 wounded in Burj al-Barajinah camp, most of whom are women and children. As a result of the siege imposed on the camp, they have not been treated, despite the recurrent appeals the popular committee in the camp has made for emergency assistance, and for the wounded to be transfered and those killed in battle to be buried.

Attack on Amal, 6th Brigade

NC142243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] A spokesman for a group calling itself the 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab group has contacted us, saying that this group attacked a position of the 6th Brigade and Amal movement on Abu Shakir Street, west of the Arab University, at 2150 tonight. RPG's and machineguns were used during the attack during which one member of the Amal movement was killed and two others were wounded.

Amal Shatila Position 'Tightened'

NC151401 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Rocket launchers in the mountains went into action at noon today. The rockets pounded the areas around the Palestinian camps, while the war intensified near Shatila, where violent fighting erupted between Amal gunmen and the Palestinians.

According to security sources, the Amal movement tightened its control over a position on the outskirts of Shatila. A violent clash ensued, involving the use of tanks and rockets. Rocket launchers in the mountains went into action at 1230 against parts of Beirut's southern suburb, the airport traffic circle, the Al-Ghubayri traffic circle, Bi'r Hasan, and the outskirts of the Sabra and Shatila camps. The shelling, which continued for an hour, also affected Al-Janah and Saint Simon. Some seven rockets hit residential buildings, wounding several people.

The shelling of the camps stopped at 1330, but machinegun fire continued.

A guarded calm prevails along Beirut's combat lines after gunfire and a number of flares were reported in the Normandy area during the night.

The Al-Masalih-Qasqas-Al-Kafa'at crossing point is the only one open between the two parts of Beirut.

Further Fighting Reported

NC151738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Sporadic and occasionally violent fighting is going on along the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb. According to a security source, the fighting is taking place in Sfayr, Galerie Sim'an, Mar Mikha'il, Al-Shiyah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and Abu Jawdah. Heavy machineguns, rockets, and artillery are being used.

Meanwhile, Sodeco, Primo, and Al-Barjawi are tense. Intermittent fire from rockets and guns has also been reported.

Rockets, mortars, and machineguns have been used in the fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah Camp, which has been in progress since 1900. A number of artillery shells struck the southern suburb. One landed near the Imam al-Mahdi Mosque in Harat Hurayk at 1830. Several shells, which came from emplacements in the mountains, fell on Shatila, Qasqas, the Arab University, and Ard Jallud.

The artillery exchanges in the Lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir-kafr Falus area of eastern Sidon stopped at 1700 today. However, the sound of exploding shells may still be heard from time to time.

Further on Camps

JN151812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The war against the Palestinian camps in Beirut has been continuing for the 28th consecutive day without the aggressor forces of the agent Amal movement militias and the regular Lebanese Army forces being able to advance [words indistinct] regarding the occupation of the camps and liquidating the Palestinian presence in Beirut.

Reports today from the peripheries of the camps say that the aggressor forces have resumed intermittent artillery and rocket shelling this morning, and that the Amal movmeent militias have reinforced their concentrations on the various fighting axes.

A Palestinian military spokesman has stressed that the Palestinian fighters in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps have repulsed two big attacks the agent Amal movement militias carried out against the two camps at night. In a telephone call to the ASSOCIATED PRESS from inside the besieged camps, the Palestinian spokesman added hundreds of personnel of the Amal militias and the Lebanese 6th and 8th Brigades attempted to penetrate the defensive lines in the two camps. However, the spokesman said, the Palestinian fighters confronted and repulsed them.

The Palestinian spokesman added that tanks and mobile guns belonging to the Lebanese Army have shelled the two camps to provide cover for the attacking forces, which sustained heavy losses in life and equipment.

The spokesman also pointed to the deteriorating health situation. He said that the yesterday's artillery shelling caused more than 20 new casualties, some of which are serious, and the simplest first aid materials are not available. The Palestinian military spokesman stressed that the agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army have reinforced their concentrations in order to storm the Shatila camp. The spokesman said that those who are defending the camps are determined to defeat the aggressors and to defend the Shatila camp until victory.

'Arafat Said Smuggling Weapons

NC160843 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] 'Asim Qansu, secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party in Lebanon, has said that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, is smuggling weapons to the Palestinian camps through Beirut airport. In an interview with the *MONDAY MORNING* magazine, he added that the camps war had been expected 3 months ago in Sidon, later spreading to Beirut and other Lebanese areas. Qansu said that he rules out any solution to the Lebanese problem before 1986. He reiterated that the solution lies only in union [ittihad] with Syria; otherwise, we will face other wars.

Palestinians Repulse Amal Offensive

NC161310 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1254 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] According to Palestinian sources, gunmen in the Shatila Camp have repulsed the Amal movement's offensive. Palestinian sources said two tanks and a military vehicle from the 6th Brigade were set on fire at the entrance to the camp. Violent fighting is raging throughout the area, and various types of weapons are being used.

Lebanese Plane Fires on Ship

NC161541 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] According to security sources, a ship entered the port of Al-Miyah today and unloaded some weapons. A Lebanese Air Force plane later warned it to stop and shot at it. However, the ship managed to get away.

PLO Envoy on Syrian Measures

JN161850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in Paris, has stressed that the Palestinian camps in Syria are being exposed to a campaign of mass arrests, assassinations, searches, and pursuits. In a statement to KUNA in Paris, Al-Sus said that these campaigns are a continuation of the plan to liquidate and destroy the PLO. The PLO representative in Paris appealed to world and Arab public opinion to clearly express their denunciation of the Syrian policy, and to announce their political and humanitarian solidarity with the citizens in the besieged Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Voice of PLO on Camps

JN161848 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The war of the Palestinian camps in Beirut has entered its 29th day amid the continuing artillery and rocket shelling of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut by the agent Amal militias and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army. The aggressors' shelling continued last night at a time when the agent Amal militias and the Lebanese Army reinforced their military concentrations and tightened the siege around the camps. AFP has reported that military reinforcements came from the eastern sector of Beirut and were stationed around the Palestinian camps. AFP also said that about 500 soldiers from the 8th Brigade of the Lebanese Army took up positions around the Shatila camp, which is strongly resisting the aggressors' attacks and fascist operations.

A Palestinian military spokesman has said that our hero fighters repulsed all the attempts to infiltrate the camps during the last 24 hours.

'Fierce Fighting' Rages

NC171316 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The security situation deteriorated at approximately 1500 today along the 'Ayn al-Rummanah-Al-Shiyah combat line. Fierce fighting is now raging there, and rockets as well as medium-caliber machineguns are being used.

Hay al-Amirkan and the area near the post office are coming under flat trajectory fire.

Explosion in West Beirut

NC171405 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] A short while ago the sound of an explosion was heard near the Beirut Fire Department in the West Beirut sector of Al-Bashurah. Preliminary reports said that it may be the result of a car bomb.

Al-Murabitun Claims Beirut Explosion on 14 Jun

NC141830 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1818 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Amal gunmen and 6th Brigade personnel threw a security cordon around the Coral Beach and Summerland Hotel area, which was the scene of an explosion at 1955. The explosion, according to preliminary reports, has left 2 persons dead and well over 10 others wounded. Other reports, however, said that three soldiers have been killed.

An anonymous caller telephoned us this evening, saying that the Khalid ibn al-Walid group from the Al-Murabitun forces carried out a suicide operation in front of a building near the Summerland Hotel. Personnel of the 87th battalion of the 6th Brigade were in the building. The spokesman said that a BMW packed with 250 kgs of TNT exploded near the building, causing a number of casualties.

Further on Booby-Trapped Car

NC141841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1823 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] With regard to the booby-trapped car which exploded in front of the Summerland Hotel tonight, a military source has reported that the car was a BMW 2002. There were two persons, each under 20, inside the car. The car was en route from EdenRock to the Sultan Ibrahim restaurant. The car did not heed the orders of the soldiers manning the Lebanese Army roadblock in the area. The soldiers fired at the car which immediately exploded. Many casualties have been reported among the passersby. It has been reported that three soldiers were killed and six others were wounded. It has also been reported that 20 citizens were killed and 30 others were wounded. A military expert has estimated that 200 kgs of TNT exploded.

Amal movement sources said they had expected a booby-trapped BMW to enter the southern suburb of Beirut. The Lebanese Army has thrown a security cordon around the area of the explosion.

Reagan's Message to Al-Asad Acknowledged

JN150921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night.

Hijacking Viewed as U.S. Opportunity To Intervene

JN151201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Washington — AFP says that the United States has dispatched so-called counterterrorist troops to the Mediterranean under the pretext of interfering to release the kidnapped hostages aboard the U.S. airliner. Reports quote the U.S. NBC network as saying that the unit left Polk airbase for the Mediterranean Sea in the afternoon.

Some press circles see the U.S. Administration as seeking to make the airliner incident a pretext to restore its direct military presence in the region. Reports say that Secretary of State George Shultz is following up developments of the airliner incident from a special operations room.

It is noteworthy that the airliner has landed again in Algiers airport. News agency reporters said the hijackers released two sick passengers today.

U.S. Troop Movement

JN170512 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut — The hijacked U.S. airliner is still parked at Beirut International Airport. The hijackers are detaining 34 hostages pending fulfillment of their demand to release 700 Lebanese from Zionist prisons.

Reports said negotiations are under way between the hijackers and the airport control tower. The hijackers have asked to talk to International Red Cross officials. Beirut radio said the hostages had appealed to U.S. President Reagan not to order military action against the hijackers.

Meanwhile, reports talked about Zionist warplanes' overflights and Israeli gunboats' activity off the Lebanese coast. Following Reagan's meeting with his advisers to discuss the subject of the hijacking, the White House said that the President, who cut short his vacation, is not encouraging Israel to yield to the hijackers' demands and that he hopes the hostages will be released.

Earlier reports said that Larnaca airport is witnessing unusual activity and that unidentified planes landed at the airport and transported soldiers in helicopters to Beirut. These reports added that a large number of U.S. military men arrived at the airport yesterday. A helicopter carrying 15 soldiers left Larnaca airport for Beirut late yesterday afternoon.

The U.S. destroyer *Kidd* suddenly left occupied Haifa port 2 weeks before the scheduled date of the end of its mission. Reports said the destroyer's crew expressed surprise at this sudden departure and said they neither knew the reason for it nor the destroyer's destination.

Al-Asad Issues State General Budget Law

JN151458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Law No 7 for 1985, which comprises the state's general budget for the fiscal year 1985. The law was issued after being discussed and approved at the People's Assembly. The law has fixed the appropriations of the general budget at a total sum of 42,984,308,000 Syrian pounds. The law estimated the budget's revenues to be equivalent to the appropriations. The budget became effective as of 1 January 1985. The Ministry of Finance has issued the necessary regulations to implement the budget, and distributed them among the accountants of the ministries and general administrations, as well as the central administrative departments and the provinces.

Australian Delegation Continues Visit to Damascus

Al-Shar' Receives Envoy

JN140753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Australian Ambassador in Damascus Ruth Friend yesterday who relayed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Australian Prime Minister Hawke dealing with the situation in Lebanon.

Al-Shar' also received an Australian parliamentary delegation yesterday led by John Graham, deputy chairman of committees and the person in charge of organizations and unions at the House of Representatives. During the meeting, talks revolved around the current situation in the region.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Delegation

JN151334 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] While receiving the Australian parliamentary delegation led by John Graham, deputy chairman of committees and the person in charge of organizations and unions at the House of Representatives, in Damascus today, People's Assembly Speaker Muhammad al-Zu'bi affirmed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, is determined to continue the struggle so that our nation can achieve its objectives of liberating the usurped land, continuing construction, and confronting imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

Reaction, Comments on Hijacking of TWA Airliner

Government Holds Meeting

TA161011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Statement by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin following 'government' meeting on TWA hijackers' demand that imprisoned Shi'ites be released on 16 Jun — recorded]

[Text] At the government meeting today, the defense minister viewed the recent developments concerning the hijacking of the TWA airplane and the demands of the hijackers. The report was delivered to the government in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. At the prime minister's request, ministers and government representatives will not issue public statements on this subject.

Knesset Members React

TA161938 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Mikha'el Reisser, Likud, has submitted an urgent motion for the Knesset agenda demanding that the Knesset plenum formulate a decision on the problem of the hijacking of planes and terrorist blackmail. MK Reisser said that Israel has been subject to blackmail by terrorist elements because of the prisoner exchange deals with terrorists.

MK Yosi Sarid, Citizens Rights Movement, said that Israel should not give the United States advice on this matter. MK Sarid said a little modesty and restraint would not hurt us in this affair.

MK Ge'ula Kohen, Tehiya, said the political Cabinet discussing the Tabah problem this evening must admit the error it made by its decision on the release of the terrorists in return for the prisoners. Surrender to Egypt's demand on the Tabah matter would be tantamount to a surrender to blackmain and terrorism.

MK Avraham Katz-'Oz, Labor Party, said another surrender to the terrorists' blackmail would be inconceivable, even under U.S. pressure. He said the error made on the matter of the prisoner exchange should not be repeated. There is a substantive difference, MK Katz-'Oz said, between negotiations over a release of prisoners, with the initiative and decision being in the hands of the Israeli Government, and terrorist blackmail.

No Aid Without U.S. Appeal

TA170323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0305 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The Cabinet has decided that if the United States sends a high-level appeal to Israel for the release of Lebanese detainees in return for the hijacked TWA passengers, the Cabinet will discuss this. This has also been reported to the United States. Israel will not agree to enter into negotiations over the sort of exchange deal the hijackers are demanding. Political sources in Jerusalem have told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that so far the Americans have not appealed to Israel. They have hinted that Israel should approach the Red Cross and on its own conduct the negotiations with the hijackers, but, as stated, Israel does not accept this position. It has also been said that Israel is prepared to assist the United States in the hijacking affair, but under no circumstances will it work through an international body, and it will lend assistance only after an appeal by the Americans.

Minister Bar-Lev Comments

TA171051 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] In the first public statement by a Cabinet member, Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev has said that Israel should not take any initiative regarding the hijacked U.S. airplane. If the Americans present us with questions or proposals, we will have to contemplate them very seriously. However, such an appeal has not yet been made and we should not take the initiative, Bar-Lev said. He added: This is a U.S. plane, the hijacked people are U.S. citizens, and the airplane is in Beirut.

Policy on Freeing Shi'ites

TA171213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Hayim Bar-Lev has said that Israel should not take any initiative in releasing prisoners, but that if the United States appeals to Israel at the appropriate level, this possibility should be seriously considered. So far, he emphasized, no such appeal has been made. Speaking to our correspondent Karmela Menashe, Minister Bar-Lev emphasized that Israel had intended to release the Shi'ites held prisoner in Israel anyway, irrespective of the hijacking of the aircraft, because we had already decided to free them in stages, parallel to the withdrawal from Lebanon.

'Constant' Contact With U.S.

TA152201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Israel was about to release some 700 Shi'ite prisoners on its own initiative in the near future as an extension of an operation which began some time ago. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer learned about this from sources in the defense establishment this evening. Throughout the day Israel and the United States kept in constant contact regarding the affair of the hijacked U.S. airplane. The contacts were conducted by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and the charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Israel. Evaluations were exchanges and various possibilities regarding the affair were discussed.

ASL's Lahd Views Security Risk

TA170916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, has said that even if Israel releases

another 700 Shi'ite detainees, past experience shows that only few of them will once again engage in terrorist activities. He noted that the release of detainees from Israeli prisons in the past did not influence the state of security in southern Lebanon. Gen Lahd was speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

He added that Israel may transfer responsibility for the security strip to the Amal organization, but he does not believe it will be capable of maintaining security in the area. The ASL commander said the number of IDF and Israeli advisers remaining in the field is satisfactory, and that if the state of security does not deteriorate, he would not ask that their number be increased.

Our military correspondent points out that UNIFIL soldiers now allow armed ASL troops unrestricted movement in the area, which they had not enjoyed before the kidnapping incident. Israeli defense sources say evidence in the field makes clear beyond any doubt that the Finnish soldiers opened fire at the ASL troops and captured them.

Morning Press Editorials

TA170429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that if we release detainees now under the pressure of threats to the lives of U.S. citizens, rather than as we had intended, we will lose any possibility of successfully standing up to further attempts at blackmail. There is no doubt that such attempts will come if we again show a spirit of compromise. Israel must escape from this trap. A firm stand, a decision not to give in to any blackmail by the terrorist organizations, could at this moment meet with a lack of understanding from other countries, but in the end Israel would do everyone a service if it also explained to its friends that the prisoner exchange deal was not a precedent, but was a purely onetime, unusual affair. We must return to our position of principle, which says that there is no bargaining with terrorist organizations. We must relearn how to stand up to tests of nerves.

DAVAR writes that there is no similarity between the prisoner exchange Israel generously implemented recently and the release of the hostages on the plane. The soldiers who were taken captive by Jibril were sent to Lebanon on the orders of the country, which consequently owes them a special debt. This does not apply to ordinary citizens. However, the humanitarian point remains valid in this case, too, and the debt of conscience is certainly being felt in Washington. Washington must consider whether it has used all the political levers in the right places, which, in this case, are the Syrian Government and its Soviet patron. Does it have a military alternative? And, if not, does it want to surrender in order to save the passengers? This is a U.S. decision, and it is to be assumed that if the United States needs Israeli assistance, it has the right to expect a response.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that if the Shi'ites detained in Israel are released in return for the plane's hostages, this will be a political blow to Israel, and it will be interpreted throughout the world, and especially in the Middle East, as yet another proof of Israel's weakness and wavering.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that if the United States reaches the conclusion that there really is no alternative to surrendering to the hijackers' blackmail, then it will have to appeal officially to the Israeli Government on this matter. Perhaps Washington will then realize that it is easier to criticize others and harder to face up to reality. After Washington's official appeal, the Israeli Government will face the very same dilemma: to surrender to terrorism again — and this after the public storm after the agreement with Jibril — or, to refuse and take upon itself the responsibility for the fate of the hijacked people. This is a problem of principle more than one of security, since yesterday government elements several times leaked that, in any event, the government intended to release the 700 Shi'ites detained in Israel.

In all this macabre affair, the Shi'ites have also not been deterred from an act with an absolutely Nazi character. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger declared yesterday that until the passengers with Jewish names who were taken off the plane are returned, the United States will not regard the affair as closed. It is hoped that the United States will really insist on the release of the Jewish passengers, too, however this affair is handled.

Peres, Rabin Divided Over Weapons Sale to Jordan

TA140928 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Differences of opinion have recently emerged between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the one hand and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and top Foreign Ministry officials on the other, regarding the issue of the weapons supply to Jordan .

It has been learned that during the week Rabin complained to Peres about Israel's vague position regarding this issue.

Unlike Peres, Rabin does not differentiate between types of weapons that threaten Israel and others which Israel has no reason to fear. Rabin also rejects the idea of Israeli agreement to a partial weapons supply to Jordan in exchange for a Jordanian announcement of nonbelligerency.

Yesterday, ministers criticized remarks attributed to the prime minister's political adviser, Dr Nimrod Novik, who told correspondents in Washington that Jordan had rejected a proposal formulated between Israel and the United States on this issue.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent notes that in his Knesset speech week, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that "our American friends — as the suppliers of the weapons demanded by Jordan — proposed that Jordan announce a policy of nonbelligerency. The result was disappointing. In this situation, Israel cannot view the supply of additional weapons as a contribution to the peace process, and it rejects this supply." This remark proves that Peres has actually embraced the basic attitude of the defense minister.

Rabin Interviewed on Lebanon, Peace Process
TA150852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0705 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Shim'on Schiffer;date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, at the end of the week we heard about things once again dropping on the Galilee panhandle and explosions. There have again been reports about a possible need to use the shelters. Is this going to happen?

[Rabin] I hope we are not returning to such a situation, but, at the same time, we must clearly remember that the war in Lebanon did not eliminate the threat of terrorism and terrorist activity from Lebanon. To my great regret, this is the reality. The risk of terrorism, pure terrorism comes from Lebanon, that is, in the past, attacks against targets in Israel have come from Lebanese territory. The 3 years of war did not eliminate that threat and, in fact, the government decision on redeployment, on a different security policy of defending the border from the border area, both defensively and offensively, that is, by infiltrating the area, plus the security zone are now being tested. It is not inconceivable that just now, at a time when it has been publicized that the IDF is completing its withdrawal from Lebanon, this is accelerating, spurring on — and we have much evidence of this — Palestinian and other terrorist elements to try to prove that 3 years of war did not gain anything. I believe we will succeed in overcoming these attempts, although we have not, nor will I promise that not one katyusha will fall.

[Schiffer] So what can you promise the inhabitants of the Galilee?

[Rabin] I believe we will be able to prevent a situation in which the normal lifestyles of the northern settlements are disrupted, while taking into account that this is a question of front line settlements.

[Schiffer] Do you know against whom to act in southern Lebanon, against which elements, when you have to make a decision?

[Rabin] As usual, matters in Lebanon are complicated. I believe that one of the goals of the Palestinian terrorist elements is to bring about a serious and early conflagration between Israel and the Shi'ites, and first and foremost, Amal, which is the dominant organization. There is not a trace of Lebanese Government influence in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese Army is quite insignificant in southern Lebanon, not only in southern Lebanon, but especially in that area. It is an area controlled by religious groups of different leanings and in different areas. There is no center other than, perhaps, the Amal organization, which is more dominant than any other element among the Shi'ites.

[Schiffer] The Israeli answer to the security problem is the security strip and reliance on local forces, primarily the Christian militia, the army of southern Lebanon. One criticism raised this week on this issue is, why is Israel relying on those elements it relied on before the war and not finding a way to speak with the forces that have become stronger in the wake of the war, such as the Shi'ites, such as Amal?

[Rabin] First, Israel, as concerns its security, relies first of all on the IDF. The IDF is the tool, it is the instrument, the main one, the primary one, the sole one, through which we will attain security despite possible terrorist attacks. In addition to the IDF, and in order to provide the IDF with more freedom of action, there is a security zone whose purpose is not necessarily the defense of Israel, but an area in which there will be more sympathetic elements among the population. The two firing incidents that occurred this week, both of them, according to all the signs to date, actually originated in the security zone. This is because, in order to hit our settlements it is necessary to do so from a closer range, at least as matters stand at present.

[Schiffer] So perhaps the security zone should be expanded?

[Rabin] It cannot be expanded, for a simple reason: The UNIFIL force in the south has been in existence for 7 years. I have heard various views that it should have been transferred. I am sure all of us would have liked it to have been transferred, but the fact is that all the governments — and there have been many governments in Israel since 1978 — whether they wanted it or not, they did not succeed because it is not under our control. It is restricting the area. The second thing is that I am not sure the local Lebanese elements, the ASL, can control a larger area. I would be satisfied...[changes thought] and one of the most difficult tests for the ASL is the extent to which it can really achieve control over the limited security zone.

[Schiffer] Has an attempt been made to speak with Amal?

[Rabin] For our part, we wanted and we still want to. Amal has refused to speak with us at all in any binding way and Amal's claims were and have remained as follows: First of all, get out; stop the aid to any Lebanese element; let UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army deploy up to the international border; close the Good Fence; and sever all connections and any possibility of traffic by any Lebanese into your territory and by you into nearby areas of Lebanon; only then will we consider whether to talk with you.

[Schiffer] Mr Rabin, perhaps you would be prepared to describe what the IDF is doing in southern Lebanon, or what the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon is?

[Rabin] I would say that, as a goal, we would like to reach a situation in which the IDF would not have a permanent presence in the security zone. We are very close indeed to attaining our goal which is to have no situation which requires a permanent IDF presence in any form in the security strip. We have not yet achieved this. There will be liaison with the ASL and, of course, there will be patrolling, in accordance with security needs. There will be fewer disturbances, less terrorist activity. There will be less activity by us. Our intention is not to wait along the border fence, but to meet terrorist attempts before they reach the international border line.

[Schiffer] Sir, another aspect of this week's security activity was the downing of the Syrians' drone in the area. What, actually, was the significance of this Syrian attempt? Was it just for intelligence requirements, or are there other Syrian intentions toward us?

[Rabin] I have no doubt that this was, first of all...[changes thought] the drone was sent up so as not to lose a pilot, in order to obtain intelligence, and this is not the first time a drone has infiltrated Lebanese territory held by our forces. This time it came closer to the border, naturally, because we had come closer and returned to the border. In any event, it is good that it was downed. This will certainly act as some deterrence to the Syrians' sending up other drones. To what extent it indicates intentions... [changes thought], I would not draw any conclusions from this. It is my belief that, at this stage, the Syrians are busy with internal problems in Lebanon and as long as they do not consolidate their control of Lebanon, in my view, they will not have the time to seek out a comprehensive military confrontation with Israel. At the same time, we have learned that nothing should be taken for granted and, of course, we are prepared for any eventuality.

[Schiffer] Perhaps one of the political aspects of the Lebanon war and what we are now witnessing is the irony that the PLO is approaching some sort of political process and is a partner to a political process in the area. In your opinion, can Israel speak with the PLO in the future, if it continues to moderate itself, at least as the international community sees it?

[Rabin] I have no doubts that if there is any positive political result of the Lebanon war, it is the weakening — the political weakening, not the terrorist one, but also the terrorist one [as heard] — but, first of all, the political weakening of the PLO. First and foremost, this process did not begin in Israel, but, in fact, its conclusion and existance [as heard] is in Syria. It was Syria that finally expelled 'Arafat from Lebanon. It is Syria that is now preventing his return to Lebanon. As a result of this, the PLO is being forced, since it is weak, to adapt itself to King Husayn's moves, to Jordan's moves. In my view, this is a good opportunity, if I take all the developments in the pan-Arab arena into account. First of all, as a result of the Iraq-Iran war, Iraq has become dependent on Jordan and Egypt; it is unable to maintain a policy of hatred toward Israel, and passively supports Jordan. Thus I think the time is right for King Husayn, for Jordan, to take more initiative and advance further toward the possibility of direct talks with us.

[Schiffer] But perhaps this is also the right time for Israel?

[Rabin] The main problem is that, with all the PLO's weakening, it has not given up its basic goal, which is, at the first stage, a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

[Schiffer] You have expressed concern about the possibility of United States granting the PLO legitmacy. What do you believe will really happen after the meeting between Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian group at the end of June or beginning of July?

[Rabin] There is no doubt that the first U.S. political move will apparently be some sort of meeting between a U.S. representative and a Jordanian-Palestinian group. It is my impression that such a move is now being cooked up. I think the Israeli reaction has prevented several dangerous developments in the United States. First of all, I have noticed that the United States has not been mentioning either the Camp David accords or the Reagan initiative. I think that, on the matter of the supplies of weapons to Jordan, there has been a moderation of the willingness to go too far, as I saw it on my arrival in Washington, in the way the U.S. representative will talk with the Jordanian-Palestinian group; from the viewpoints of Jordan and the PLO at least, this was supposed to conclude the Jordanian-Palestinian deal with the United States that would lead to U.S. recognition of the PLO in return for the PLO in some way recognizing Israel's right to exist. The PLO would accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, but the United States would deviate from its policy and recognize the Palestinian nation's right to self-determination which, in Middle East political jargon, means recognition for another Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan. I think that process has been slowed down and perhaps it will take a more positive direction.

It seems to me that our role, on the one hand, is to move toward Jordan, to bring it to direct negotiations with us, to agree to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include avowed PLO members. We very much want leaders from among the inhabitants of the terrorities to be included in that delegation. We want to bring them to negotiations, but not within the framework of an international conference. In my view, the PLO's weakness, the pan-Arab situation, all this now makes a political process possible, on condition that there is no U.S. back sliding from positions that have been agreed on between us for many years.

Rubinstein Says Jerusalem's Status Can Be Discussed

TA140832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Amnon Rubinstein said that even Jerusalem's status can be discussed if the Arab countries follow in Anwar al-Sadat's footsteps and seek peace with Israel. He told correspondents in Tokyo that public opinion in Israel changed the moment Al-Sadat pronounced the magic words: No more war. Minister Rubinstein emphasized that negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians will be more complex than those at Camp David. However, if there is truth to the reports that King Husayn has agreed to open talks, this constitutes progress and the Israeli Government has responded accordingly.

Minister Rubinstein added that even if Yasir 'Arafat accepts UN Security Council Resolution 242, this will be almost meaningless and will not be tantamount to a real change.

Clarifies Statement

TA141135 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1053 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, currently in Tokyo, reacted to statements attributed to him by an AP correspondent, and explained that he said the major obstacle on the road to peace in the Middle East is the Arab countries' complete refusal to recognize Israel. If we overcome this obstacle, Jerusalem will not be an obstacle to peace. It will remain the capital of Israel, but an arrangement will be found to guarantee the Arab interests in the Muslim holy sites.

Urquhart Meets Shamir on UNIFIL Deployment

UN 'Cannot' Recognize ASL

A140907 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0820 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The United Nations cannot recognize the army of southern Lebanon since this body is not recognized by Lebanon's legitimate government. This was said by UN Under Secretary Brian Urquhart at the end of his meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Urquhart believes it would now be correct to deploy UNIFIL in southern Lenanon, although there are differences of opinion on this matter among the parties concerned. He expressed the hope that the Finnish soldiers affair will end in the coming days.

Shamir on UNIFIL Role

TA141031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has expressed opposition to UNIFIL deployment along the Lebanese border. At a meeting with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, Minister Shamir said this morning that in the past, UNIFIL did not succeed in preventing terrorist activity; therefore, Israel has no grounds to believe that things will be any different in the future. Israel trusts the army of southern Lebanon more than it does UNIFIL.

Earlier, the defense minister told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Israel objects to the deployment of UNIFIL along the international border because this would result in the closure of the border, would prevent the IDF from operating against terrorists in the region, and would disrupt the special relations between Israel and the ASL.

Brian Urquhart also conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning.

Further on ASL-UNIFIL Conflict in Lebanon

ASL Men 'Do Not Want To Return'

TA141231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Report by Hayim Hecht]

[Excerpt] At a meeting held last night in Marj 'Uyun, UN General Jean Pons from France informed the commander of the army of southern Lebanon that the ASL men are refusing to meet with him and do not want to return to their base. Pons said: We talked to each one of them separately, and they insisted that they do not want to come back; they repeated this when questioned by the International Red Cross personnel.

One of General Lahd's aides told me yesterday that after having spent a week in the hands of Amal, it is no wonder that the 11 captives would sing to any tune played by their captors. Lahd said this morning that progress has been made in the negotiations, but meanwhile some people in Jerusalem have been demanding an end to the whole affair.

To sum up, let us say that while here in Israel this story has not captured the headlines, dozens of reporters, television crews, and photographers from all over the world have gathered in Qiryat Shemona, and they are maintaining open lines to both Europe and the United States to report any twist and turn in the developments.

UNIFIL Soldiers Released

TA150910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon released the 21 Finnish soldiers they had held for the past 8 days. The Finnish soldiers were released in the presence of the deputy UNIFIL commander, General Pons, and they took their leave of General Antoine Lahd with friendly handshakes which emphasized that they had no complaints whatsoever about their conditions of captivity.

Gen Lahd told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that there is no question of victory or loss in the release of the prisoners, but he believes the contacts he maintained with UNIFIL during the affair will guarantee that no such incidents recur in the future. The general said he finds it difficult to believe that his soldiers, who are being held by the Amal organization, said they refuse to return to their base of their own free will. The UNIFIL commander, Gen Pons, also told our correspondent that most of the details of the investigation he has conducted have been completed and the full conclusions will be sent to the UN secretary general in New York toward the end of the week.

Lahd's Conduct Praised

TA160542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Senior security elements in Israel praise General Lahd's handling of the affair of the Finnish soldiers which he had held for 8 days. The elements told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that the general proved his leadership ability in directing the kidnapping of the Finnish soldiers in reaction to the disappearance of 11 of his people. In addition, Lahd was aware of Israel's difficulties on the matter. The security elements added that the general, who lost 40 of his soldiers to the Amal organization within 2 weeks, will now have to repair matters in his army.

No Plans To Militarily Back ASL in Defending Jazzin

TA141520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The coordinator of government activities in Lebanon has said that Israel does not plan to extend military backing to the army of southern Lebanon to enable it to defend the town of Jazzin. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that in a lecture at the Engineering Club in Haifa, Uri Lubrani said that General Lahd had undertaken to defend the town of Jazzin following the

request of dozens of local inhabitants and refugees who have been arriving in the town in the last few months.

Regarding the capture of the UN Finnish soldiers, Lubrani said he believes the affair will be settled. Nevertheless, one should not rule out possible incidents between the ASL and UNIFIL in the future. Mr Lubrani voiced his assessment that the PLO does not have an infrastructure in southern Lebanon at present but he noted that there are other factors there which do not spare any efforts to hurt Israel.

Fistfight Erupts Between UNIFIL, ASL Troops
TA151706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] There has once again been an incident between UNIFIL and army of southern Lebanon troops in the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that following an argument about the right to go through a roadblock, ASL troops walked into a UNIFIL position near Ibil al-Saqy and pushed several soldiers of the Norwegian battalion. A fistfight ensued shortly afterward. The incident came to an end following the intervention of officers on both sides.

ALGERIA

Court Sentences Ghardaia Demonstrators

LD150511 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] An Algerian court yesterday handed down a number of imprisonment sentences ranging from 2 to 4 years against those who had participated in the disturbances that took place at Ghardaia last week.

The ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE (APS) has reported that 92 people were tried on the charge of armed and unarmed assembly.

LIBYA

Visit of PLO's Khalaf Denied; 'Arafat Message Cited

LD161956 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jun (JANA) — A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has denied that Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The source stressed that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has nothing to do with Abu Iyad and his group. The source explained that contrary to what some newspapers reported, Abu Iyad sent a message to the brother leader of the revolution dealing with the difficult situation facing the Palestinian masses in Lebanon and the continuous conspiracies against them, in which he hailed the courageous stances of the leader of the Great Fatih Revolution regarding the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat also sent a congratulatory message to the brother leader of the revolution on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. colonialist bases; he greeted the Libyan Arab people and the leader of its revolution and said: In this historic moment we hope that your initiative will halt the attrition against our people and our camps. The conspiracy is continuing and has not stopped, weapons and ammunition are still coming to the Amal movement for more destruction against our people and our camps, and to take the guns from the hands of our revolutionaries.

Conditions for Attending Arab League Summit Noted

LD151837 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Jun (JANA) — A telephone conversation took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and Moroccan King Hassan II in the wake of reports circulating concerning the possibility of convening an Arab summit. To this moment no one knows what subjects are to be discussed by the new summit. However, if the summit is for the purpose of reinstating Egypt into the Arab League or for discussing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will not attend it. Indeed, it will oppose it because these two questions are rejected in the first place. The question of Egypt will not be raised until Egypt declares its complete abandonment of the Camp David accords; the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in essence is a conspiracy against the Arab issue and a recognition of the existence of the Zionist presence which usurped Palestine.

However, the Jamahiriyah will attend this Arab summit if it is held to discuss what is happening in the Palestinian Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in the form of massacres at the hands of the Amal gangs and their criminal leadership.

RSA 'Criminal Act' Against Botswana Condemned

LD152124 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Ramadan, 15 June, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau condemned the criminal act committed by the forces of the South African racist regime against the area situated close to the military airport in the Botswana capital which caused death and injury to many citizens and foreigners and the destruction of houses and the burning of many vehicles.

The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Office reasserted in a press statement today that this criminal action is one of the characteristics of the racist practices by the South African regime in the south of the African Continent ignoring all international rules and conventions without due regard to any human ideals and values similar to the Zionist racist regime in occupied Palestine.

The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau added in its press statement that the criminal regime can only understand the language of armed struggle and firm confrontation.

Furthermore, the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau declared the support of the Libyan Arab people with the Republic of Botswana against the racist enemy urging all African states and progressive forces to consolidate and support the liberation movements in southern Africa for the eradication of the racist regime and the exposition of the role of all imperialist forces allied to it.

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives Libyan Envoy With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD152232 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, received this evening Mr Mahmud (?al-Wazir) who delivered to him a special message from his Libyan counterpart, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Following the meeting, the Libyan envoy made the following statement:

I have been honored today in meeting the head of state and I have delivered a written message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar

al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution,and with this message, a draft for an Arab federation. My mission relates to this federation. Last year I had the same mission and following a positive response from the majority of the Arab heads of state, the brother leader entrusted special committees to prepare a draft for an Arab federation. Today I am conducting the mission of calling for this federation in the Arab Maghreb while other colleagues have done the same in the Arab east. We expect a response in the near future and we are expecting a positive response. The meeting today with brother Maaouiya, the head of state, gave me great pleasure, as he expressed his acceptance of the idea in principle and showed his interest in the subject and promised to study it and reply to it. We hope the response will be positive since we have been accustomed to the fraternal Mauritanian people's anxiety and enthusiasm for the unity of the Arab nation, its progress, and its welfare.

MOROCCO

Chadian President Habre Conducts Working Visit

Received by King on Arrival

LD152024 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Chadian President Hissein Habre arrived this evening in Morocco on a friendly working visit. His Majesty King Hassan II was at hand to receive him at Sale Airport.

Conducts Talks With Hassan

LD162235 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1940 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Excerpt] This evening at the royal court in Rabat, His Majesty King Hassan II received Chadian President Hissein Habre who is paying a friendly and working visit to our country. The meeting was private and lasted for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Within the framework of the friendly and working visit of Chadian President Hissein Habre to Morocco, at the prime minister's headquarters this afternoon, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani chaired a working session devoted to a discussion of bilateral cooperation; Captain Ndilnodji Guelhot, the Chadian minister delegate to the president in charge of national defense, veterans, and war victims participated in the session.

At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, bilateral relations and measures to give an impetus to economic, cultural, and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed. It was decided that this cooperation should be crystalized by signing a framework agreement between the two countries.

King Hassan Receives Mauritanian, Niger Officials

LD142036 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] At the Royal Palace in Rabat this evening, King Husayn II received Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Ould Minnih, who handed His Majesty a message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

His Majesty also received Niger Minister of Information Daouda Diallo who handed His Majesty a message from the president of Niger.

His Majesty also received Muhammad al-Zuwayy, assistant secretary general of the African Arab Union. Al-Zuwayy handed the king a message from his brother the Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The receptions were attended by Badelatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, and his majesty's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

AB161202 Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Rabat, 15 Jun (AFP) — Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih left Rabat on Saturday following a 2-day visit to Morocco during which he delivered a message from the Mauritanian head of state, Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya to King Hassan II. No details were disclosed about the content of this message which, according to observers, might concern the Western Sahara issue and relations between Morocco and Mauritania after the overthrow of Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala's regime.

During this visit, the Mauritanian minister also met his Moroccan counterpart, Abdellatif Filali, with whom he reviewed Middle East issues.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Praises U.S. Relations

JN161053 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has praised the United States and the European countries for their assistance to Sudan in combating the effects of drought and starvation in some parts of the country. This came in a recent interview with Cairo radio. Siwar al-Dhahab added that Sudanese-U.S. relations will continue to be special [mutamayyizah]. He said Sudan, as a part of the Arab nation, is interested in maintaining special ties with its Arab brothers to serve Arab aims, pointing out Sudan's aspirations for Arab unity.

Siwar al-Dahab expressed his regret at the Lebanese events and said attempts are being made to undermine Lebanese unity and promote foreign interference in its internal affairs. He voiced Sudan's readiness to play any role to solve the Lebanese problem, adding that Sudan is currently making contacts to contain the issue.

On the Palestinian problem, Siwar al-Dahab said Sudan offered and will continue to offer all it has for the Palestinian cause to

enable the Palestinian people regain their rights under the PLO umbrella. He said that Sudan accepts what is acceptable to the PLO. His excellency expressed Sudan's approval for the steps in the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement as a beginning of healthy moves to solve the Middle East problem.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Libayn Envoy, Message

JN161804 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] , has received a written message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the Arab union plan proposed by the Libyan Jamahiriyah.This took place this afternoon during Siwar al-Dhahab's reception of Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, member of the historic 1 September Revolution and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's personal envoy. The meeting was attended by Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, TMC member, and Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, the minister of foreign affairs. Siwar al-Dhahab promised Al-Qadhdhafi's personal envoy to study this plan and announce Sudan's position in this regard. Al-Humaydi arrived in Khartoum from Saudi Arabia today on a 1-day visit to the country.

Maj al-Humayri made a statement at the airport, expressing his happiness at visiting Sudan and at the triumph of the April popular revolution. Asked about the Arab union plan, he said that it is aimed at unifying the Arab nation economically, politically, and militarily away from conflicts and with the purpose of delivering the Arab nation from the divided Arab reality and the successive defeats by imperialism and Zionism. Regarding his visit to Saudi Arabia, he said that it was successful and achieved its goals. He was received at Khartoum airport by Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, TMC member, and Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, the minister of foreign affairs.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Ummah, Ansar Party Leader

JN151818 Khartoum SUNA in English 1733 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 15 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab today met with the leader of Ummah and Ansar Party Ahmad al-Mahdi. During the meeting, Al-Mahdi touched on a number of issues concerning the party and the country as a whole along with the request by the party to investigate the incidents of Al-Jazirah Abba, Wad Nubawi and Al-Kurnok.

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Foreign, Domestic Policies

NC142312 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, by Cairo radio correspondent 'Imam 'Abd al-Thawwab at the People's Palace in Khartoum; date not given — recorded]

[Text] ['Abd al-Thawwab] At the beginning, we will try to note the major issues that are occupying you during the transitional period. Perhaps Your Excellency will agree with me that the most important issue is that of improving the economic situation. What measures have been taken to remedy Sudan's economic situation?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, as you have said the most important issue in Sudan now is to remedy the economic situation in view of the fact that the Sudanese economy is in dire straits. Quick action is necessary to stop the deterioration of the economy. Perhaps you have noticed that the prime minister recently toured the Arab Gulf countries. He began his tour by visiting Saudi Arabia and completed his tour by visiting the United Arab Emirates, after having passed through Kuwait and Qatar. All of this means that the government is working assiduously to revive the Sudanese economy. [Words indistinct] are the first steps the government is now undertaking. Furthermore, the finance minister is now in Washington and is working to correct numerous problems and also to obtain additional loans that will help Sudan revive its economy. The transitional government is also dealing with other issues. The government is preparing to deal with the deterioration in the economic situation. The result of these efforts will become evident in the next few months. As you are aware, the deterioration in the economy is the result of past incorrect policies. Therefore, it is not easy to complete the preparations quickly. Speedy measures are now necessary to halt the deterioration. This is to be followed by a short-term policy to revive the economy, and then by a long-term policy to enable the Sudanese economy to flourish.

['Abd al-Thawwab] Your Excellency recently visited Saudi Arabia. What were the results of your talks with the Saudi monarch, King Fahd?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Our discussions with His Majesty King Fahd were comprehensive. The most important topic of these discussions was certainly that of the Sudanese economy. As you will remember, His Majesty King Fahd is now helping Sudan to resolve its economic crisis. We expect that Saudi Arabia will play an effective and prominent role in this regard. Saudi Arabia has considerable influence on the world economy. By this I mean the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, international financial institutions, and particularly the Arab [words indistinct] to which Sudan owes large sums. As you know, Sudan's debts have reached about 9 billion pounds. The annual interest on these debts is about 800 million pounds. This gives you a clear picture of how Sudan is suffering from a chronic problem. Our discussions with King Fahd were successful. I am certain that Saudi Arabia and King Fahd will play an effective role in reviving the Sudanese economy and resolving its heavy debt problem.

['Abd al-Thawwab] Let us turn to a second issue: refugees and the drought. Can you tell us about the efforts underway to resolve these problems? As a result of your field visits, what is needed? Are there sufficient quantities of foodstuffs and other things?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We are currently carrying out intensive campaigns to combat the effects of drought and desertification which have caused a horrible famine that has claimed a large number of lives in Sudan. In reality, there is a huge food crisis. The quantity of food required for feeding the people is about 1.4

million tons. As a result of our appeal to the world it has been possible to secure about 1.2 million tons of food aid which, God willing, will arrive in Sudan. We expect to receive more aid to fill the remaining gap. At this stage, it is important for me to say that Sudan is actually suffering from an oppressive problem represented in the famine caused by the drought and the desertification. The dimensions of this problem are clear. Perhaps Sudan hesitated for a while before announcing this catastrophe. It has become clear that the famine has caused a catastrophe in Sudan. In addition, vast numbers of refugees have come to Sudan from the east, west, and south. These refugees have added to the severity of the problem in view of the fact that we have shared what little we had with the refugees and did not turn them back.

['Abd al-Thawwab] During our discussion, it has become obvious that the third issue is that of the south. Is the door still closed as far as starting talks with John Garang is concerned? What is the position regarding the contacts the government is making?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, the third problem is that of the south. The south is among the basic issues that must be solved during the transitional phase, I mean within the year that has been fixed for this transitional period. The government has actually started to take steps that will solve this issue. We in the Transitional Council have issued several decisions that will prepare the climate for solving this issue. These decisions include, for example, reviving the [word indistinct] agreement, declaring a cease-fire in the south by the government or at least by the government forces, and declaring a general amnesty. All of this will prepare a suitable climate for convening a conference on the south. God willing, we will convene such a conference in the near future after an agreement is reached with all the northern and southern parties. The issue of the south is a national issue and it must be solved within a national framework. Exchanges with John Garang are underway and there are signs that John Garang will respond despite the contradictory reports which are occasionally heard. There are great hopes that John Garang will respond. There is also the fact of the other southern parties which believe that if John Garang does not participate he then will find himself alone and his voice will not be effective.

['Abd al-Thawwab] Please permit me to speak about foreign relations. Let us begin with relations with Egypt. How do you describe these relations and what are your views on the future of Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Relations between Egypt and Sudan, as His Excellency President Husni Mubarak has said, are everlasting. They are absolutely not affected by the removal of individual governments. They are permanent, everlasting relations and absolutely do not need any explanation. These relations are strong and permanent, God willing. We are eager for these relations to always remain distinguished. They must always remain strong because the fate of the Sudanese and Egyptian people is for relations to remain strong and firm because the ultimate goal is unity, God willing. This unity, whether we like it or not, will take place in the future, God willing.

['Abd al-Thawwab] Does this mean that the Transitional Military Council hopes to continue its dealings with and to support the existing establishments and the joint projects, be they investment or development projects, between Egypt and Sudan?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, we are eager for this. Regarding the existing projects, including the integration projects, all of these are vital projects that must be continued until they reach their final goal in order to achieve integration in the future, God willing.

['Abd al-Thawwab] Do you have any comment about Sudanese-Arab relations in general?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We in Sudan, as part of the Arab nation, are eager for Sudan's relations with all Arab countries to be good and distinguished, and to serve the Arab nation's objectives. We hope that these relations will further strengthen unity, power, and cooperation.

['Abd al-Thawwab] No doubt you are closely following the regrettable incidents in Lebanon. What are your comments on these incidents?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We regret that we daily hear that events in Lebanon continue to deteriorate. However, it appears that Lebanon's unity and stability are targeted, perhaps because there is foreign interference in its domestic affairs. But we are confident that should Lebanon be left to the Lebanese, they would reach a formula that would regain Lebanon's stability, which prevailed in the past.

['Abd al-Thawwab] Are there contacts between Your Excellency and President Amin al-Jumayyil? Is there a Sudanese role in (?this respect)?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We are quite prepared to assume any role that would benefit Lebanon. Contacts have taken place with the Lebanese president. We are prepared to provide any help required of us. As is known, Sudanese forces took part in maintaining security in Lebanon more than 5 years ago.

['Abd al-Thawwab] The Palestinian issue has recently witnessed tangible progress. There is a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Your Excellency has declared Sudan's stand on this agreement. How do you envisage Sudanese-Arab political cooperation to solve the Palestinian issue, particularly at this stage?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Sudan and the Arab nation agree that the PLO, led by brother Yasir 'Arafat, is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. What this leadership and the Palestinian people accept should be acceptable to the Arab nation. Therefore, I urge the Arab brothers to accept what the Palestinians want for themselves under Yasir 'Arafat. Thus, we support the rapprochement that has taken place between Jordan, the PLO, and Egypt. We believe that this rapprochement is the beginning for a solution of this issue.

['Abd al-Thawwab] What about Sudanese-U.S. relations? Also, what is the extent of U.S.-Sudanese cooperation, particularly with regard to confronting the economic problems from which Sudan is suffering?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We do not deny the huge U.S. aid to Sudan, particularly at this stage, when Sudan is suffering from the famine. U.S. aid to Sudan in this area is real. This aid has rescued many of our citizens from the dreadful famine. Therefore, we thank the Americans for this great aid. Our relations with them are distinguished and developing.

['Abd al-Thawwab] What about the Europeans?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The Europeans have also played a clear and effective role in terms of food aid to Sudan in order to combat the drought and famine which have destroyed the majority of our livestock and have killed many of our citizens. We also thank the Europeans. Europe has provided real aid to Sudan. We must, therefore, express our gratitude for that.

['Abd al-Thawwab] At the end of this interview, what do you have to say to the Egyptian and Arab people?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I would like to say to the Egyptian and Nile Valley people that these people should remain united and should forge ahead toward achieving their desired objective: the welfare of the Nile Valley, and the welfare of the Arab nation.

Daf'allah Interviewed on Foreign Relations, Numayri

PM151507 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
14 Jun 85 pp 28-29

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah by unidentified correspondent in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Relations between Washington and Khartoum were frozen in the final days of the former regime. What is the state of U.S.-Sudanese relations now, and has Washington released the economic aid earmarked for Sudan?

Daf'allah: Aid to Sudan is continuing according to plan. I have met with the U.S. ambassador and explained to him that Sudan's foreign policy is based on independence and free decisionmaking. We do not want to be part of any bloc. We are with the nonaligned states and we antagonize nobody. We seek the friendship of all states in the interest of Sudan and within the context of Sudan's independence and freedom in making decisions. The ambassador understood and accepted that, and said that the United States wants friends not agents.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you think of Washington's and Moscow's reactions to the success of the 6 April uprising?

Daf'allah: As I said, I have had a meeting with the U.S. ambassador and I have also had a meeting with the Soviet ambassador here in Khartoum. They both appreciate and accept Sudan's position.

AL-HAWADITH: Sudan is seeking rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Will that have any effect on Sudan's relations with the United States?

Daf'allah: That should not be at the expense of the United States. We are an independent country conducting its foreign affairs in accordance with its own interests as an independent country not interested in blocs. No side should be offended by that.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view Sudan's current relations with Ethiopia?

Daf'allah: We have not exchanged ambassadors yet but I believe that we will in the near future.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the Eritrean revolution?

Daf'allah: The Eritrean revolution has its own history. We are not its trustees. Our primary concern is the Sudanese revolution and unity of the Sudanese people.

AL-HAWADITH: After 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit Libyan Chairman al-Qadhdhafi visited Sudan. What were the results of these meetings and is there any possibility of unity with Libya?

Daf'allah: What happened during the two visits was a mending of Sudan's relations with our brothers in Libya in the interest of both Arab countries and in a manner which ensures each side's independent decisions and freedom. As regards unity with Libya, that matter is not under consideration at present.

AL-HAWADITH: Does the restoration of relations with Libya mean coolness in Sudan's relations with Egypt?

Daf'allah: Certainly not. Good relations between us and a fraternal Arab country such as Libya should not be construed as a move against another fraternal country such as Egypt.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the future of integration?

Daf'allah: At least in Sudan's case, the integration took place without the knowledge of the Sudanese people and through the defunct regime. Numayri never consulted anyone. That is why the integration agreement should be reconsidered in the interest of both countries. Egyptian-Sudanese relations, however, are eternal.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view future Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation in connection with the Jonglei Canal project?

Daf'allah: It will continue as before in the manner agreed upon. I believe that cooperation is fruitful.

AL-HAWADITH: The Western press has raised the issue of the evacuation of the Ethiopian Falasha Jews, indicating that the former regime was involved in that operation. What is your information in this connection?

Daf'allah: The question of the Falashas is still under investigation and it will be added to Numayri's black record.

AL-HAWADITH: What about Sudan's relations with Israel?

Daf'allah: Sudan has no relations with Israel and never will.

AL-HAWADITH: How would you define the Sudanese revolution's attitude toward the Palestinian question and the Iraq-Iran war?

Daf'allah: We support PLO decisions. The Arabs should not act as trustees of the PLO. It is their duty to support PLO decisions with all their strength. At the Palestine Day celebration held here we urged our Palestinian brothers to overcome their casual differences, maintaining that the PLO should absorb all factions through democratic dialogue. As regards the Iraq-Iran war, it is an unreasonable and destructive war exhausting the Arab nation as well as Iran, which is also an Islamic nation whose natural place is in the same trench with the Arabs. That is why the war should end by all possible means.

AL-HAWADITH: Will Sudan get economic aid from Saudi Arabia?

Daf'allah: That is up to the brothers in the Kingdom. The discussions we have had dealt with Sudanese-Saudi relations.

AL-HAWADITH: Former President Numayri lives in Egypt. Have you asked the Egyptian Government to hand him over for trial?

Daf'allah: Through the media I have asked the brothers in Egypt to send the former president back, but they have reservations. I am certain, however, that when they become aware of Numayri's black record they will realize that they are harboring a criminal who committed crimes against his people, not a political refugee.

Daf'allah Inspects Four 'Looted' Villages

JN141820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 26/14 June (SUNA) — Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the accompanying delegation returned here yesterday after a short visit to Qardod area.

Daf'allah addressed a mass rally at Talawdi town, inspected the four villages which were set on fire and looted, and visited the wounded 20 inhabitants at Kadukli Hospital.

Addressing the mass rally, Daf'allah affirmed that the Sudanese people and Government would not allow the recurrence of innocent citizens as victims of treachery and betrayal.

He said that horrible massacre was meant to destablize peace in the area and the inhabitants' confidence in the people's revolution, and urged the Sudanese people to back the revolution with vigilance to abort all conspiracies.

He expressed his confidence that the People's Armed Forces in the area would maintain peace and do the necessary protection.

A spokesman of the area development committee also addressed the rally, welcoming the guests and thanking them for coming in these difficult circumstances. He pointed out that 7,000 persons at four villages were affected by the incident, including 165 losses in lives, 41 arrests and 20 injuries, in addition to loss of 3,460 heads of sheep and cattle. The spokesman denounced the statement broadcast by John Garang that the incident was a peasants' revolt against the government. He said the incident was aimed at destability, undermining unity of the country, and hampering its production process.

Daf'allah announced that the government would send to the area emergency food and health aids.

In a statement to Radio Kurdufan, Daf'allah announced that confirmed news by the inhabitants so far assures that the attack was made by follower rebels of John Garang.

Meanwhile, an army force is currently combing and clearing the area from the rebels.

The attack made on four villages in the area, June 5, has also claimed lives of 14 People's Armed Forces individuals, including that of the force commander.

Daf'allah Calls for Dialogue With Garang

JN161607 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stressed that the transitional government gives first priority to the southern Sudanese issue. He also called on Colonel John Garang to agree on the principle of dialogue as a basis for settling the existing differences, and for working together in order to achieve national unity. Daf'allah has also called on Garang to declare a truce during which relief would be extended to the areas affected by starvation in southern Sudan, which is currently facing difficulties in transporting the relief aid extended by the international community due to the security situation.

In a letter to Col John Garang, commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, and delivered by Peter Gatkhouth Gwal, minister of transport and communications, 2 days ago, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah proposed dispatching a delegation to meet with Garang in a place to be agreed upon in order to hold this constructive dialogue. Daf'allah stressed that it would be a tragedy if the current preparations are confronted with doubts or stands that are declared in advance. Daf'allah said: We have been trying to stop the bloodshed in southern Sudan since 1955, and we are confident that all the Sudanese issues are topics of importance to Col John Garang.

In his letter, Daf'allah proposed several points for this dialouge, and stressed that these points do not constitute a final solution but can be discussed. The following are some of the points proposed: any solution to the southern problem must be attained within a regional framework and within the context of a unified Sudan as stipulated by the national charter that was agreed upon among the current alliance parties; the abidance of all parties by the Addis Ababa agreement as the basis for the management of affairs in the south in the present stage; the acknowledgement of the Southern Region's cultural and racial traits; the reaffirmation of the need to exert sincere efforts for the development of the Southern Region to enable it to catch up with the other regions

in the country; and the admission that the problem in the Southern Region did not begin with the so-called Islamic laws but that these laws had had their impact on the problem, and that the true application of religion is not a divisive factor. Therefore, current efforts are being exerted to study these laws which in no way can be an obstacle to attaining a solution to the problem.

The letter also stressed the importance of John Garang's participation in this current stage; this is characterized by a sincere quest and a serious dialogue under the canopy of the freedom and democracy the country is enjoying in order to seek a solution to the southern problem in a civilized manner and with the participation of all the sincere and loyal sons of Sudan. The letter also praised the role Garang has assumed in paving the way for the revolution with what is available to him. The letter said that the Sudanese people highly value this role and stressed that Garang's role must now be one of participation in this national action, since it is an honor no one can hesitate to carry out. In his letter, Daf'allah also said that what has been attained in this respect, so far, has not satisfied everyone and that no one can claim he has ready-made and final solutions to all the country's problems. However, pooling efforts would gurantee success, while division is a sure way to failure.

TMC's Hamadah Condemns Garang's 'Tough Position'

JN151755 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jun (SUNA) — Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah, Transitional Military Council member, has condemned Colonel John Garang's tough position regarding the problem of southern Sudan. This came during his excellency's statement to SUNA on the recent incidents in southern Kurdufan. He also pointed out that officials have shown great interest in the wound in the Sudanese nation's body since the first day of the uprising. He added that it has been decided that this issue will be dealt with wholeheartedly.

Hamadah also reiterated the revoluion's deep belief that the solution to the problem of the south lies in dialogue. He pointed to the general amnesty decisions, to the Armed Forces' decision to cease fire, and to the sincere call for holding a general conference comprising all the parties concerned for working out an appropriate formula acceptable to all parties. He said that Col John Garang reacted to these steps with more violence. He also stressed that the Armed Forces are able to defend all the innocent citizens and their properties.

At the end of his statement, he called on Col Garang to place the homeland's interest above all other things, affirming that only confidence will achieve progress toward peace.

'Abdallah Notes Measures Taken in Qardod

JN151437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 JUN 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jun (SUNA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, has affirmed that the People's Armed Forces are currently in control of the Talawdi area and that a detachment was dispatched the day before yesterday to pursue the outlaws who attacked the Qardod villages. He also said that reinforcements from the Talawdi police have been dispatched to the areas that were involved. He added that the popular committees that were formed in Talawdi for relief are working in a very limited scope. The minister called on Qardod's sons in Khartoum to form a committee to oversee the distribution of aid to Al-Ubayyid to be delivered to the areas concerned.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah called on the region's people to be alert and not to allow this incident to be a reason for kindling tribal disputes that do not serve the homeland's unity or stability. He also appealed to them to help the security forces with any information that might guide them to where the outlaws went.

On another level, the delegation members denied that what has taken place in the region was a popular uprising, emphasizing that the perpetrators of the criminal incident were outlaws from the Sudanese Liberation Army. They referred to the congratulations (Danial Kodi), from the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, sent to John Garang on the victory. They added that what has recently happened in the Qardod area was similar to the treacherous attack on the Libiri area last April.

Foreign Ministry Condemns RSA, Supports OAU Call

EA151721 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement condemning the unjust aggression carried out by forces of the Pretoria racist regime yesterday against sisterly Botswana on the pretext of eliminating the opposing ANC camps.

The statement explained that the racist Pretoria regime is continuing its aggressive acts in the area to destabilize security in the neighboring African states, and to violate the sanctity of their territories and national sovereignty. It also expressed Sudan's deep concern about the aggression against Botswana. It pointed out that the undeclared aggressive war being launched by the racist regime in South Africa against the African Frontline States constitutes a flagrant threat to the security of all the African states and a serious threat to world peace.

The statement confirmed Sudan's full support of the OAU secretary general's call to the UN Security Council immediately to convene to discuss this question. It also appealed to the United Nations to assume its responsibilities and adopt deterrent measures against the racist regime. It stated that South Africa's aggressive tactics constitute a blatant challenge to the international organization about its effectiveness and ability to bear its responsibilities to guarantee international security and peace.

These practices also confirm the racist regimes' rejection of any peaceful solutions and its adherence to the use of force as a means to subjugate the struggling African peoples. It declared Sudan's absolute support for the political and armed struggle being waged by the people of Namibia and South Africa — led by SWAPO and the ANC — for freedom, independence, and the extermination of the colonialist domination and racist oppression.

Attorney General Orders Trial of Oliver Albino

JN151832 Khartoum SUNA in English 1742 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 15 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today issued an order to the public prosecutor to take legal criminal measures against fired minister of labour and public service, Oliver Albino.

'Abd al-'Ati asserted in a press statement that a suit would be filed against the dismissed minister under the Article (4) of Hashish Act plus other articles of the penal code.

The case was considered in current circumstances of much concern to the Cabinet, which made no hesitation in taking normal legal measures against Albino, 'Abd al-'Ati added.

He also said the way in which the matter was treated reflected that ministers and officials crimes were no longer hidden.

On the other hand, the Transitional Military Council, TMC, had decreed Thursday the dismissal of Albino Bataly and his presentation to trial.

Albino had been spotted at Jeddah airport in possession of narcotic pills last week and returned immediately to the Sudan.

Committee Continues Investigation of Falasha Issue

JN151757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1723 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 15 (SUNA) — The committee assigned to investigate the exodus of the Falasha Jews to Israel today listened to testimony of drivers of the buses which transfered the Falasha from eastern Sudan to Khartoum airport.

The Ethiopian Jews were transfered secretly by some security organ members using nine private buses.

Eritrean Red Cross Chairman Killed 13 Jun

JN161512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jun (SUNA) — Haile Gharza (Ishaq), chairman of the Eritrean Red Cross and Crescent Society, was shot dead by two unidentified gunmen in his house in a Khartoum suburb last Thursday [13 Jun] evening. The criminals managed to escape after threatening the victim's neighbors who rushed to the scene after hearing gunshots at 2030 that day. It is belived that the motive for the killing was political. Police are continuing thier investigations to find the criminals and reason for the shooting.

The Eritrean Red Cross and Crescent Society issued a statement condemning the incident and stressing that its humanitarian activity will continue to mitigate the Eritrean people's pains regardless of the efforts of the revolution's enemies to foil this activity. Haile Gharza (Ishaq) was 39 years old. He joint the Eritrean revolution in 1975 and assumed the chairmanship of the Eritrean Red Cross and Crescent Society in 1981.

Radio SPLA Notes Transfer of Released POW's

EA141739 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The prisoners of war released recently by the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] High Command were received yesterday near Nasir by the army garrison commander of Nasir. This was disclosed to Radio SPLA by its correspondent who accompanied Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, member of the SPLA High Command and member of the SPLA Executive Committee to the spot of the outskirt of Nasir where the prisoners were officially handed over to the commander of Nasir military garrison.

It is to be recalled that Lt Col Nyuan, who personally escorted the released prisoners of war, was acting upon instructions from the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior. According to our correspondent who witnessed the handing over ceremony, Lt Col William Nyuan had been met by a large number of officers, soldiers, government officials, local chiefs, and citizens.

The army garrison commander of Nasir, Major Ahmad 'Abdullah and the large gathering which attended the occasion listened enthusiastically to the elaborate exposition of the policies and objectives of the SPLA-SPLM that Lt Col William Nyuan Bany (?made). In the course of his talk, Lt Col Nyuan said that the SPLA-SPLM would always on the basis of its principles and objectives accord good and humane treatment to prisoners of war. Lt Col Nyuan concluded his talk by reiterating the appeal of the SPLA-SPLM leader, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior to government soldiers to join the SPLA-SPLM which, he said, was truly a national peoples' revolutionary movement.

Commenting on the meeting between Lt Col William Nyuan Bany and the government side, the official SPLA-SPLM spokesman told Radio SPLA that the initiative taken by the SPLA to meet government soldiers without any preconditions strongly refutes unfounded claims that the SPLA-SPLM is a war-monger which is unwilling to talk. However, Lt Col Nyuan added with much emphasis that the SPLA was talking and will talk only with members of the Sudanese Armed Forces in the army garrisons but not with the generals, because the members of the Sudanese Army involved in fighting the SPLA together with the SPLA soldiers are solely the people being affected by the senseless war the generals in Khartoum continue to impose on the Sudanese people by their unjustified refusal to hand over power to the people.

TUNISIA

Mzali Views Domestic Situation, Foreign Relations

AU152004 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] (ANSA) Tunis, June 15 — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali voiced the hope today of visiting Rome in the fall "in response to the invitation extended by my friend (Italian Prime Minister) Bettino Craxi".

In an interview with ANSA, Mzali said that relations between Italy and Tunisia, "which have been traditionally good", made a "quantum leap" with Craxi's visit to Tunis last December. "My trip to Rome will be another step forward" in bilateral relations.

Asked about Islamic fundamentalists and the "Islamic Movement" Party which proposed a return to poligamy in Tunisia, the prime minister said, "It would mean going back thirty years. I think about how my children must live in the year 2000 not how my ancestors lived a century ago. To allow a man to have four wives or that he can repudiate his wife with just one word is medieval".

Asked about tensions between unions and governments on wages, the prime minister said "We are in favor of wage (?hikes), but the financing must be found first. The government proposed it can be done with cutbacks in state-owned industries, with improved management, avoiding waste, increasing production and combating absenteeism. A strike is not such a serious thing. It is like a bout of fever in a healthy body".

In reply to a question on relations between Tunisia and Libya, the prime minister said, "Soon there will be a meeting to assess our relations. In the meantime, our foreign minister Beji Caid Essebsi, visited Tripoli and helped smooth over many misunderstandings.

"We buy kerosene and oil products from Libya. Libyans had trouble making purchases in Tunisia. But now serious contacts are under way for Libyan purchases of large quantities of olive oil and sheep".

Asked what he thinks of Morroco King Hassan's proposal for a special meeting of Arab countries to discuss the Palestinian issue, Mzali said, "Tunisia agrees, together with at least 13 other Arab countries. The situation is very serious. Arabs have never been so divided. I think a summit could promote consciousness raising and an effort to overcome temporary contradictions. It could even take place in mid-July. The foreign ministers of the Arab League could reach a decision of this kind at their next meeting in Tunis on June 24".

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Congratulates ANC Leader

EA152154 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the Central Committee of workers party of Ethiopia and minister of foreign affairs, has reaffirmed Ethiopia's solidarity with the African National Congress of South Africa which is waging war against Pretoria's policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. In a congratulatory message to the ANC secretary general, Alfred Nzo, on the occasion of the National Consultative Conference of the ANC, Comrade Goshu reasserted Ethiopia's unswerving commitment to the heroic struggle of the South African people for freedom, justice, and equality.

Meanwhile the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Committee has reaffirmed its support and solidarity with the struggle of South African masses against apartheid and racial discrimination. In a message to mark Soweto day, the committee said that the birthmark of the Pretoria regime has been a policy of terror and repression at home and aggression and [word indistinct] acts of destabilization beyond its borders.

Palestinian Official Blames U.S. for Attacks

EA131949 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Mahir Hamdi said today that even if forces aiming to weaken the Palestinian liberation struggle carry out massacres against the Palestinian people from time to time, genuine Palestinian liberation fighters will continue the struggle to the end.

During a press conference at the office of the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Committee today, Mahir Hamdi, representative of the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] in revolutionary Ethiopia, said more than 600 innocent people died during the bombing massacre on the Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon, while no less than 2,000 Palestinians were wounded. He added that the reactionary forces in Lebanon even refused to allow the evacuation of the wounded from the area.

In his statement Mr Hamdi commended the pressures brought by Algeria and Libya and the efforts made by the PDRY leader to alleviate the current problems of the Palestinians, adding that he is confident that other countries will become involved in the issue and will perform a mediating role.

On the other hand, he said, the actions of certain Arab countries plainly reveal that they are not only (?interfering) in the issue but also fuelling the tension. He said the actions of these forces show that, instructed by the United States, they are seeking to weaken the Palestinian peoples' struggle, while aligning themselves with Zionist Israel.

KENYA

Minister Condemns RSA's 'Invasion' of Botswana

EA141917 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, today issued a statement in which Kenya condemned unreservedly the premeditated invasion of the Republic of Botswana and the subsequent murder of men, women, and children in their sleep by racist South Africa.

In a statement signed on behalf of the Kenya Government, the minister lashed out at the apartheid South Africa of carrying out the invasion in which 11 people were killed in a commando raid by racist forces in Gaborone, Botswana, early today. He said Kenya supports Botswana in her determination to safeguard her sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence. Kenya, Mr Mwangale added, firmly believes that lasting solution to the problem of apartheid in South Africa is the dismantling of its racist policies.

SOMALIA

Government Condemns RSA Attack on Botswana

EA151612 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Ministry for Information and National Guidance today vehemently condemned yesterday's provocative attack launched by the forces of apartheid South Africa on Botswana. in which several civilians were killed.

The spokesman said that this brutal and ugly act of apartheid South Africa on the independent nation of Botswana is an open violation of the sovereignty and the very existence of Botswana. The spokesman continued to say that this provocative attack not only violates the existence of Botswana but the UN Charter and the rules of the international organization which is a threat to the peaceful coexistence of the countries of the world, and particularly africa.

The spokesman for the SDR Ministry of Information and National Guidance said that the SDR calls on the world at large, the UN and the OAU to strongly condemn the apartheid South Africa for its terrorist action against independent Botswana.

TANZANIA

Zanzibar Dissolves Legislature Before Elections

EA141908 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Zanzibar — The president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Ali Hasan Mwinyi, today dissolved the House of Representatives to pave the way for the forthcoming general elections. The House wound up its business

today after passing the island's 1985-86 estimates of income and expenditure.

A statement signed by the president and read in the House by Chief Minister Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad — the head of government business in the house — said all members of the house will, however, remain as representatives until 31 July. However, the chief minister said, it is unlikely that there will be another session of the House before 31 July, unless there is an emergency which requires the decision of the House. He added that the dissolution of the House with effect from 1 August will enable the Zanzibar Electoral Commission to continue with preparations for the general elections due to be held in October.

According to the 1984 Zanzibar Constitution, general elections must be held not more than 90 days from the date the House of Representatives is dissolved.

UGANDA

Candidates Must Resign Public Office by 30 Jun

EA141925 Kampala Domestic Service in Englisl. 1700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the National Assembly Elections Act President Milton Obote has appointed 30 June 1985 as the date by which all people who are holding public offices and wish to stand in the forthcoming general elections should submit their resignations.

In a press release issued in Kampala this evening Dr Obote advised all those concerned to make arrangements to resign by the end of this month. Those concerned include persons who hold and are acting in a public office, or persons who hold and are acting in an office to which Article 105 of the Constitution applies, or persons who are salaried employees of a corporation, company or body owned or financed wholly or party by the government. [Sentence as heard]

Government Signs Economic Agreement With Sudan

JN141847 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Kampala, June 14 (SUNA) — A primary agreement was signed here yesterday between Sudan and Uganda, under which Uganda provides the Equatoria region with Maize, sesame and construction materials.

Peter Morey, director of commerce, mining and industry administration at the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs and leader of the Equatoria delegation to Uganda, signed for Sudan.

On the other hand, the delegation held talks with officials in the ministries of commerce and planning, during which the two sides stressed their concern to promote the principles on which are based the trade relations between them.

Morey asserted in a statement that the talks between the two sides stressed the possibility that Equatoria could provide Uganda with some consumption commodities topped by [word indistinct].

CAMEROON

Biya Addresses Parliament on Draft Budget

AB161510 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] President Paul Biya has spoken of the need for all Cameroonians to be generous, tolerant, and temperate in pursuit of their political ambitions. Addressing Parliament yesterday, the head of state stressed that liberty without limits was dangerous, utopic, and quite out of tune with social realities. Democratic freedom, President Biya said, only had value within the context of exemplary civic responsibilities. Speaking about the authentic unity and integration of Cameroon, he said he was determined to see national integration become a reality.

Presenting the 740 billion CFA francs draft budget tabled before Parliament, President Biya said it was financed entirely by the country's resources, describing it as one of austerity and continuity. President Biya announced that measures would be taken in the near future to give the country a modern banking and financial system, notably in the reform of legislation in the domain and the creation of a monetary market of stock exchange working in collaboration with member states of the Bank of Central African States. He said the country's economic growth was encouraging and praised Cameroonian businessmen for their dynamism, but however, exhorted them to set up more enterprises and agricultural plans.

The head of state also announced the imminent employment of some 1,500 degree holders currently parading the corridors of the labor market.

CHAD

President Habre Leaves for Visit to Morocco

AB151430 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the republic and founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], today, 15 June 1985, begins a friendly and working visit to Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II of Morocco. President Hissein Habre left Ndjamena for Rabat at 1250 aboard a special plane of King Hassan II.

The delegation accompanying the head of state includes Ndilnodji Guelhot, delegate minister to the presidency in charge of defense, veterans' affairs, and war victims; Korom Ahmed, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation; Issaka Hassan, member of the UNIR Central Committee; Adjib Lawane Hadi, member of the UNIR Central Committee and member of the National Advisory Council; Ahmet Mouzami, (?acting) permanent secretary to the president of the republic; His Excellency Ahmad Allam-mi, Chad's ambassador to France and to Morocco; and Abderhamane Nahar, director of state protocol.

This visit of the head of state will be certainly followed with keen interest and may help to break down the barrier existing between the two countries, that is Morocco and Chad, and may also help to restore the spirit of understanding that used to prevail between the two countries.

GUNT Official Kamougue Assesses Peace Moves

AB151654 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Interview with GUNT Vice President Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue by unidentified Africa No 1 reporters in Libreville following Togolese President Eyadema's call on all Chadians for a second Brazzaville peace conference on Chad — live]

[Text] [Reporter] Well, Mr Kamougue, what is your reaction to the Togolese president's statement?

[Kamougue] We can only express satisfaction over this statement, which is not the first of its kind, because a few days ago President Omar Bongo also made a similar statement, a statement which was much more positive since it envisaged negotiations between the Ndjamena authorities and President al-Qadhdhafi, who is a neighbor and with whom one must necessarily negotiate, because any solution to the Chadian crisis which does not take the Libyan connection into consideration cannot be a viable solution. Therefore, we are happy with this statement, and as far as we are concerned, we are committed to this peace drive which is preached by all the African heads of state.

[Reporter] Precisely, but do you recognize Mr Hissein Habre as an interlocutor who cannot be bypassed in the solution of the Chadian problem?

[Kamougue] Hissein Habre cannot be an interlocutor who cannot be bypassed; he is a Chadian who has all the civic rights to govern this country, as far as he governs in the interest of the Chadian people, and we are not bypassing him at all. [sentence as heard] We are simply asking him to effectively launch a genuine drive for peace with all Chadians. And to this end, as of this moment, he should act to turn what he thinks into reality as opposed to the unacceptable behavior of his troops in the center, and the south. We are therefore ready to negotiate with him.

[Reporter] Are you ready to go to Ndjamena to speak with President Hissein Habre on this issue?

[Kamougue] I think the People's Republic of Congo, is designated by our continental organization to organize this conference of national reconciliation. This meeting should therefore be organized there, provided the conditions are met.

[Reporter] Colonel, what is your role at the present moment within the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]? One gets the impression that things are out of place within GUNT.

[Kamougue] Well, that's it. There cannot be perfect understanding within a coalition government. GUNT has problems; but it is a reality which one takes into account when examining the Chadian problem. GUNT must therefore be considered a political entity which now controls part of the Chadian territory and with which Hissein Habre must agree to hold talks. I believe GUNT has never set conditions for starting negotiations.

[Reporter] What about southern Chad? You were the great leader of that region all the same; but now one has the impression that you no longer enjoy full recognition there. What is the situation?

[Kamougue] That is only an impression because the political reality can only be judged from what is happening in the field. No journalist, no observer has had the opportunity to go and assess the facts in the field. There are many who claim to be leaders from outside because they cannot claim this at home.

[Reporter] Well, Hissein Habre visited southern Chad all the same and was accorded a warm welcome.

[Reporter] He visited the south and we must add that commando units reportedly joined his troops.

[Kamougue] I am happy at your using the word reportedly because with the situation prevailing in Chad now, anything is subject to political discussions. Can you expect Hissein Habre to say he was given a cool welcome in the south?

[Reporter] Colonel, people now suspect that you want to resign your function as GUNT's vice president in order to try your own luck. Is this true?

[Kamougue] I don't think so. In any case, when this is to happen, I will not fail to proclaim this on Africa No 1 here. Until further notice I am GUNT's vice president and until further notice I am a member of that entity in spite of its internal contradictions. I remain GUNT's president and I have never denied this.

[Reporter] Are these contradictions such that your views are at variance with Mr Goukouni's? It seems that you are always in disagreement?

[Kamougue] Well, we cannot examine this point, which is a serious one.

[Reporter] How long ago did you last meet with Mr Goukouni?

[Kamougue] Well, 4 months ago.

[Reporter] That is a very long time all the same for a president and his vice president not to meet.

[Kamougue] But in spite of this, we have remained in touch.

[Reporter] A last question, Mr Kamougue. How do you view Habre's visit to Morocco? What role can Morocco play in resolving the Chadian crisis?

[Kamougue] I am in favor of the visit because Morocco has particular relations with Libya. As I quoted President Bongo earlier, any solution that does not take Libya into consideration will be doomed to failure. So, I welcome the visit and hope that it will be an opportunity for the Chadian problem to be examined, that is in regard to the privileged relations existing between Morocco and Libya, President Habre should agree to ...

[Reporter, interrupting] Do you want a Libyan peace formula in Chad?

[Kamougue] A what?

[Reporter] Do you want a Libyan peace formula in Chad?

[Kamougue] Peace can only be achieved through a Chadian formula. Why a Libyan peace formula?

[Reporter] But why do you say that Libya must absolutely ...

[Kamougue, interrupting] Well, because Libya is a neighbor which commands respect and with which we must work out a formula for coexistence.

[Reporter] According to you, what is the best formula?

[Kamougue] What formula?

[Reporter] The best formula for coexistence with Libya.

[Kamougue] Well, good-neighborliness with Libya with due respect for our realities, our institutions, and so on.

ZAIRE

Government Presents Captured 'Terrorists'

AB150705 Paris AFP in English 0417 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Kinshasa, June 15 (AFP) — More than 300 Zairians have been trained in Libya to carry out acts of sabotage in Zaire, according to two members of a group of alleged terrorists arrested recently and presented here Friday to the press. The seven, aged between 17 and 25, were said to be from a group of 26 Zairians who were given an intensive 11-month training rested recently and presented here Friday to the press. The identified as Kikosi and Nsimba were arrested on May 18 on the border with Burundi. They said they had travelled to Libya from Burundi via Tanzania where they were given Tanzanian passports. They said a terrorist recruiting office in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, was being run by Nathanael Mbumba a former rebel leader from Shaba Province

They said more than 300 young Zairians had already been trained in Libya and were waiting to be deployed in Zaire for purposes of sabotage.

The two said they had returned to Zaire through Dar es Salaam and had stopped in Bujumbura, Burundi, where money and sabotage equipment had allegedly been given them by the first secretary of the Libyan Embassy.

BENIN

Assembly Approves 'Technical' Cabinet Reshuffle

AB142120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Speaking today at the extraordinary session of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, ANR, the chairman of the Central Committee was straightforward, clear, and concise, displaying his clearsightedness and his unflinching determination in underlining the exact framework in which he was seeking the advice of the Standing Committee of our supreme body. The head of state thus showed his great maturity and control over the present situation.

[Begin Kerekou recording] Comrade members of the ANR, comrade president of the Central People's Court; attorney general; comrade members of the National Executive Council [CEN]; comrades-in-arms. Within the framework of the correct and prompt implementation of the measures taken by the extraordinary session of the Central Committee of our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, on Friday, 31 May 1985, as a follow-up of an earlier meeting held by the Political Bureau on Tuesday, 11 June 1985, we have felt the need to seek the advice of the ANR in compliance with our country's Constitution.

A technical cabinet reshuffle has become necessary and indispensable in order to attain greater efficiency. In this regard, we have the honor of submitting to you, comrade members of the ANR Standing Committee, the following appointments for approval:

Minister delegate to the president of the Republic in charge of interior and territorial administration
Edouard Zodehougan
Minister delegate to the president of the Republic in charge of planning and statistics
Zulkifouli Salami
Minister of rural development and cooperatives
Adolphe Biaou
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation
Federic Affo
Minister of equipment and transport
Giriguissou Gado
Minister of finance and economy
Hospice Antonio
Minister of commerce, crafts, and tourism
Soule Dankoro
Minister of nursery and primary education
Philippe Akpo
Minister of secondary and higher education
Vincent Guezodje
Minister of culture, youth, and sports
Ousmane Dankoto
Minister of labor and social affairs
Nathanael Mensah
Minister of public health
Andre Atchade
Minister of information and communications
Ali Houdou
Minister of justice in charge of the inspection of public and semi-public enterprises
Didier Dassi
Minister of Defense and Armed Forces
Mathieu Kerekou
[End recording]

After submitting the changes within the CEN, the president of the Republic invited the ANR Standing Committee to think about it and give advice. This was done. As a matter of fact, a rich and fruitful debate followed the head of state's address.

The ANR Standing Committee approved the National Executive Council reshuffle as proposed by the head of state.

GHANA

Defense Council Promulgates Social Justice Laws

AB142219 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, today promulgated four laws designed to give effect to the Council's concern for social justice and accountability. These are the Head of Family Accountability Law, 1985; the Intestate Succession Law, 1985; the Customary Marriage and Divorce Registration Law, 1985; and the Administration of Estates Amendment Law, 1985.

The Head of Family Accountability Law makes every head of family in possession or control of family property accountable for such property to the family to which the property belongs. All such heads of family are now expected by law to file inventories of all family property and where a head of family fails or refuses to file such inventory, an aggrieved member of the family may seek a court order to compel the head of family to file such inventory.

The Intestate Succession Law redresses the situation where a widow and widower and children, especially of matrilineal families, on the death, intestate, of the husband and father, are divested of any interest in the self-acquired properties of the deceased and are often left to fend for themselves. The law makes provision for the absolute enjoyment of all household effects by the widow or widower and children and shares the residual estate proportionately between the surviving widow or widower, children, parents, and family of the deceased with the greater portion going to the widow or widower and children. The law applies to all communities in Ghana.

An official statement from the office of the PNDC explained that with the greater share of the benefit now going to the surviving widow or widower and children, it is expected that the greater part of the customary responsibilities of the deceased's family on his death intestate, such as maintenance of the widow or widower and care and education of the children, will now be borne by the surviving widow or widower and children themselves. The law, which takes retroactive effect, covers all pending actions and is

designed to ensure that persons who all along argued against the inequities of the customary law are not denied the benefits of the law. It is also meant to give expression to the concerns of judges of the superior courts of judicature who have constantly expressed some concern at their impotence to remedy the customary situation which they had often considered to be unjust.

The Customary Marriage and Divorce Registration Law provides for the registration of all customary marriages and divorces. It applies to all customary marriages, whether entered into before or after the commencement of the law. According to the accompanying memorandum, it is designed to put all potential marriage partners on their guard, since it is now possible, through diligent search, to know whether the potential husband or wife is already married under customary law. To ensure that registration is made as easy as possible, the PNDC secretary for justice and attorney general has already directed all district councils to designate specific officers in the districts as marriage registrars with responsibility for registering customary marriages and divorces.

The fourth law, the Administration of Estate Amendment Law, makes consequential amendment to the administration of Estate Act to give effect to the provisions of the Intestate Succession Law. The PNDC explained that though the Intestate Succession Law is a significant piece of social legislation and revolutionary in its effect, it is not intended to replace the execution of a will, which is, after all, the most effective way of indicating who should enjoy a person's property on his death. The paper also called on all groups and organizations and womens groups to educate their members on the need for all persons to make a will in their lifetime.

Government Committee To Aid Sahelian Immigrants

AB160828 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jun 85 p 1

[By Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text] A consultative and management committee set up by the government to work out how to aid immigrants from drought-stricken Sahelian countries is soon to come out with an elaborate programme to cater for them.

The immigrants are from Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad.

A reliable source informed the *GRAPHIC* in Accra yesterday that a survey conducted by the committee has revealed that as at the end of last month, the total number of immigrants in this category was 2,654 of which some 20 percent are children, 30 percent women and 50 percent men.

According to the source, the committee's programme aims at harnessing the labour of the economically-viable males among the immigrants, most of whom have resorted to begging for their livelihood, for the Pilot Agricultural Scheme at Sege near Ada.

To this end, the Voluntary Workcamps Association in Ghana (VOLU) has constructed toilets and bathing facilities for the immigrants who will be camped at the site.

Other organizations that have also donated items towards the programme include the Red Cross Association of Ghana, which donated 50 tents; the Salvation Army which has given 50 bags of fish powder, a stove and some cooking utensils; the World Vision International (WVI) which gave 500 bags of beans, a few assorted drugs and two containers of cooking oil.

The rest are the National Mobilization Committee (NMC), 500 pieces of blankets, 100 bags of flour, 20 cartons of baby food and 20 cartons of oats; the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, which provided six bags of rice, four bags of beans, four bags of sugar and ten gallons of cooking oil which was used by workers of the Voluntary Workcamps Association, and the Ahmadiyya Movement, 50,000 cedis.

Government Repatriates Illegal Immigrants

AB122142 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Ghanaian authorities have repatriated over 5,600 illegal immigrants living in that country. Three Nigerians were among those affected by the quit exercise. Other countries whose nationals were repatriated included Togo, Mali, Niger Republic, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Benin Republic, and Tanzania. Reports from Accra say that all the illegal aliens were either repatriated through their embassies in Ghana or by a national mobilization committee set up for the purpose.

GUINEA

World Bank Official Signs Loan Agreement

AB132226 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The president of the World Bank, Alden Clausen, left Conakry at 0800 today at the end of a 3-day working visit to our country. Apart from his meeting with the head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, Mr Clausen held several working sessions in some ministries, particularly the ministries of agricultural development, natural resources, national education, and administrative reform. In addition, Mr Clausen, who wanted to get additional information about realities in Guinea, visited the Kamsar industrial city and flew over the (Sargaret) bauxite mines [words indistinct].

To conclude his working visit, on Wednesday evening, the World Bank president signed a loan agreement with our government. Let us listen to Captain Jean Traore, minister of planning and natural resources, for details on this agreement:

[Begin recording] Mr President, your visit to Conakry has given us the opportunity to thank the World Bank for the interest it has in the industrial sector. In fact, in 1981, you, through the International Development Agency, agreed to cofinance our first energy project at a total cost of $77 million, with the Central Economic Cooperation Fund, [CCCE] and the [name indistinct] of Germany.

We welcome the initiative to set up the second electrical engineering and technical assistance project amounting to $20 million, which is cofinanced by your institution, the CCCE, the KFW [expansion unknown], the Canadian International Development Agency, and the Guinean Government. [End recording]

MALI

Traore Returns From UN Development Meeting

AB140905 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The president of the Republic returned to Bamako yesterday afternoon from New York. General Moussa Traore took part in the 35th session of the Board of Directors of the United Nations Development Program [UNDP]. Last Tuesday the head of state gave an address on the drought situation in Mali and other member countries of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, which has resulted in famine. This drought is hindering development in spite of [word indistinct] efforts by the people. At the UNDP headquarters in New York, the head of state thanked the international community for its support and assistance to drought victims, and took the same occasion to express the anguish of the Sahel countries [words indistinct].

World Bank President Arrives for Working Visit

AB132210 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Mr Alden Clausen, the president of the World Bank, arrived this morning in Bamako for a 3-day official visit to Mali. He was welcomed by General Amadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the party and minister of state for planning who acts for the president of the government, and by some members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, and the Planning Ministry. Mr Clausen arrived from Conakry within the framework of a mission to several countries of the subregion to take stock of the difficulties and problems with which our country is confronted and to follow up on the spot on the degree of implementation of the assistance already given by the World Bank to Mali. This is the reason for the visit by Mr Clausen to our country, as he told Daouda N'diaye:

[Begin recording] [Clausen beginning in English fading into French translation] This is my first visit to Mali and one that I have been looking forward to, to come and see, to come and learn, and experience, to have a feel for the country, to carry on discussions with the ministers and the people in Mali and to find ways in which our institution, the World Bank, can be more helpful in a spirit of partnership as Mali works to achieve a more rapid and a more eloquent development experience for the future.

[N'diaye] Speaking now about your institution, the World Bank, is it true that it has correctly acquitted itself of its mission, namely, helping countries whose economies are facing difficulties? What is the World Bank planning to do or what steps has it taken to ease this situation?

[Clausen] You are quite right. Our mission, the World Bank's, is not accomplished. Will it ever be? I think our mission is certainly to raise the standard of living of Third World countries, to diminish the negative onslaught of poverty. Our relations with your country are long-standing. I think they date back as far as 1966, about 20 years ago. The first project at that time was the International Development Association project that had been approved, and during these past 20 years the total credit which we have approved for projects in Mali amounts to about $350 million. Despite these 20 years of association and partnership with Mali, despite these hundreds of millions of dollars devoted to your country, poverty continues to persist here. We must redouble our efforts. We therefore have to be more committed to our engagement and self-sacrifice for the cause of development in Mali. One of the reasons for my trip to Mali is the fact that the Malian Government has already taken positive steps in favor of the Malian economy. It is trying to remedy the shortfalls of the Malian economy, to reorganize it, and to lay a more solid foundation for a better and more efficient utilization of resources in order to create the necessary incentives for production and growth. This task will not be accomplished in a day. It is evident that this is a long-term task. But I think I can tell you that I have the necessary confidence and that during the coming decade the Malian people will observe that some progress has been made and that one is moving toward a rise in the standard of living. They will begin to acquire hope, anyway, the hope that their children will have a better life. [End recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari Sends Message to Botswana's Masire

AB141729 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria has assured Botswana and the Frontline States of her support in sustaining the dignity of African people throughout the continent. This is contained in a telex message today by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the Botswana leader, Quett Kumai Johnny Masire. The head of state said he was astounded to learn of racist South African raids on Botswana territory by sending armed troops to inflict destruction and death on the ANC nationalists living in that area. Gen Buhari said the latest assault occured at the time the UN Security Council was preoccupied with South African intransigence over the Namibian independence. He described the action as another illustration of the arrogant defiance of world opinion by the racist regime. The head of state commended the government and people of Botswana for their admirable courage in withstanding the racist pressures and tremendous sacrifices made in the interest of the people of southern Africa.

Ban on Public Officers Taking Chieftaincy Titles

AB150920 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has banned public officers from taking or accepting chieftaincy titles. Those of them who have already taken such titles can keep them but must

henceforth not be referred to with the prefix "chief" in any official correspondence. The order took effect from yesterday.

Similar measures had earlier been announced by some state governments. They had appealed to traditional rulers such as emirs, obis, and others to refrain from indiscriminate conferment of chieftaincy titles on citizens. Some people had argued that such a practice has tended to cheapen the chieftaincy institution becuase of various characters rushing to acquire titles as status symbols.

Oil Industry Sectors Given 'Top Priority'

AB151448 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government is giving top priority to two sectors of the oil industry. They are the petrochemical industry and the reorganization of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, made this known in Lagos yesterday while exchanging views with the president of the Mobil Oil Exploration and Production Corporation Worldwide, Mr Alex Mosad.

Professor David-West also stated that although non-OPEC countries were free to produce as much oil as they like, they have always fixed the price of their crudes in line with OPEC's price structures. The minister blamed the fluctuation of the price of crude on the unrestricted production by non-OPEC countries.

Mr Mosad assured the minister that Mobil Oil will always keep it doors open to Nigeria.

Information Minister on Dikko Case, Role of UK

MB142020 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 14 Jun 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Former Nigerian Government minister Umaru Dikko now has to find somewhere else to live, following the British Government's decision not to grant him political asylum. The Nigerian Government badly wants to get him back to face charges of corruption, along with other officials of the Shagari civilian government toppled by the military just over 18 months ago. There was even an attempt to kidnap Dikko, who was discovered drugged in a crate at a London airport. Well, Nigeria's minister of information, group captain Solomon Omeruah, is in London. Rick Wells asked him how he reacted to Britain's decision not to grant Dikko asylum.

[Begin recording] [Omeruah] Well, I'm aware that it is not just government, but the total of Nigerians are so confident in the British law and the system here that we know that the rule of law will prevail and wise counsel at the end will prevail. I think that is the feeling, generally, in Nigeria.

[Wells] Are you now going to press on in trying to get his extradition from Britain?

[Omeruah] Well, that is on, already, and I'm not here just for that, for there is no doubt that the sequences of extradition have been set into motion.

[Wells] If and when Mr Dikko does return to Nigeria, what charges will he face? Will they all be ordinary criminal charges in court?

[Omeruah] Yes, I think the fear has always been there that he will face a political charge, but it is not so. What offense he has committed is against the law of the land, so he is going to face purely criminal charges.

[Wells] Some people might say that the military government has made an awful fuss about the Dikko case, and Dikko himself, and the crimes he has done. Yet, at the same time, in Lagos, in detention are many ministers who were also involved under the Shagari regime. Yet, they still have not been brought to book. What is the situation regarding them?

[Omeruah] Well, I do know that the security organizations are carrying out elaborate investigations, and until they are sure of the facts, it is not quite proper in the name of justice for us to begin taking anyone to court without ensuring that he is properly tried and prosecuted on those charges that have been found against him. So that is all the reasons why there has been some delay in the prosecution. It is probably because of the time taken in ensuring that the evidences available to us are accurate and such that will facilitate the prosecution of such people to court.

[Wells] What would you say to the accusation that the government really is dragging its feet over bringing these people to book?

[Omeruah] I don't think it's quite right. I think it is unfair because I know that the security organizations are stretched to the brim because they've been really working round the clock to get all the evidences available. So it is wrong, and until they get those evidences there is nothing much the government can do.[End recording]

Commentary on Delay

AB111348 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the weekend, Her Majesty's Government (?gleefully) announced in London its formal rejection of the request by Nigeria's most wanted political fugitive, Umaru Dikko, for political asylum in Britain. Ironically, the British Government, at the same time, said that it was still considering Nigeria's request for the extradition of Mr Umaru Dikko.

Having said this, one will expect that Her Majesty's Government is sincere in its handling of the Umaru Dikko affairs. Past attitudes of the British Government, however, do not support such an optimism. For, experience had shown that in dealing with similar cases in which the integrity of Britain is involved, the government has always been quick in taking actions to protect

British interests, mainly the deportation of Libyan and Soviet diplomats from Britain.

However, in the case of Nigeria's fugitive, Umaru Dikko, the foot dragging by Britain has caused a lull in the relations between her and Nigeria and the British public is well aware of this. But first, the British Government refused to act on Nigeria's demand for Umaru Dikko's extradition on the grounds that no formal request has been made. Now, it is quite some time since Nigeria made the formal request as demanded by London, accompanied with details of the charges against him for which he is wanted back in the country to answer. But apparently, the man Umaru Dikko himself is well aware of the enormous damage he had done to this country economically and is therefore hiding under the protective liberal laws of Britain to evade extradition.

Overprotected by the British Government, Umaru Dikko had been trying to legalize his dilemma. One of the ways in which he tried to do this was his application for political asylum. Now, it would appear that the British Government is in a position to appreciate that the authorities in Lagos did not want Umaru Dikko for his political activities only during the defunct civilian regime but rather wants him to return home to clear his good name on allegations of criminal mismanagement of the country's economy — an action which has made Nigeria billions of naira poorer and got her into a financial mess. Perhaps, that is why Britain herself has refused the fugitive a political asylum.

Reports currently being compiled about fugitive Umaru Dikko's dual tenure as transport minister and chairman of the presidential task force on rice indicate that he was involved in billions of naira fraud during the tenure of the last civilian regime. According to official documents, this fraud was perpetrated through the use of phony ambiguous companies based in several parts of Europe, some of which are well-known to the British authorities or which Britain is in a position to verify to guide it in reaching an appropriate decision on Nigeria's request for his extradition.

Of course, no one is amazed by Britain's latest ostensible flexibility over the Umaru Dikko issue, for, as the documents show, his dishonest practices were perpetrated through the active support and collaboration of certain foreign elements who assisted him for their own gains to transfer huge sums of money to banks in Europe and the Untied States. One is however, at a loss to understand why Britain should hesitate to extradite a man like this who had committed such serious economic crimes against his country.

It is true that Britain had for long enjoyed special and cordial relations with Nigeria and we believed that good relations can be sustained. But British Government's slow pace of action on the request for Umaru Dikko's extradition does not portray Britain as wanting such a relationship to continue to thrive. However, there is still every hope that this relationship can be maintained but this very much depends on Her Majesty's Government response to Nigeria's request for Umaru Dikko's extradition.

All actions taken so far by the Nigerian Government should be enough to convince the British Government that the fugitive is wanted in the country to face the due process of law for the offense he committed against his country. No more, no less.

World Bank To Grant Ogun State Agriculture Loan

AB151442 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The Ogun State Government is to receive about 26 million naira loan from the World Bank for its agricultural development project. The state commissioner for agriculture and natural resources, Dr Yahaya Olaniran, said in Abeokuta that the loan will enable the state to embark on an integrated program for the production of maize, rice, yam, and cassava. The project will provide assistance to small- and medium-scale farmers to boost food production.

SIERRA LEONE

Government To Reopen Embassy in West Germany

AB151120 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Freetown, June 15 (AFP) — Sierra Leone is to reopen its embassy in Bonn, closed some two years ago on economy grounds, President Siaka Stevens said Friday at the state opening of the country's parliament.

The West Germans are the second largest investors in Sierra Leone after the Chinese and are assisting the government in road transport, electricity, agriculture and educational grants.

The embassy in West Germany was closed as part of economic cuts which also involved the country's diplomatic representations in Cairo, Havana, Paris and Accra.

ANGOLA

Communique Issued on Repeal of Clark Amendment

MB151243 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations in Luanda on 14 June]

[Text] The recent report by the Western news media on the repeal of the Clark amendment by the Senate at the request of the U.S. Executive, has brought to light the true intentions of the government of that country and in a way explains the indecision of the American authorities in recognizing the People's Republic of Angola. Actually, this and other facts prove that the American conservative forces continue to bet on promoting actions of destabilization of the young People's Republic of Angola either directly through the CIA or indirectly through South Africa and its UNITA puppets.

Through the Clark amendment, named after Dick Clark, the former chairman of the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. Congress had ordered an end to all aid to the puppet movements which sought to gain power by force in the People's Republic of Angola, thus satisfying the Machiavellian designs of their American and South African sponsors. Confronted, however, with negative reactions from the American Democrats and the international public opinion, particularly the OAU and the United Nations, the U.S. Congress thus sought to put an end to the nefarious activities of the CIA on the African Continent while at the same time gaining a look of respectability.

The announced repeal of the Clark amendment, particularly at a time when the forces of the racist Pretoria regime and its UNITA puppets desperately attempt to destabilize the economy of the People's Republic of Angola — as evidenced by the recent aborted sabotage attempt of the Malongo petroleum complex in Cabinda Province by a 9-man commando of the Special Forces of the racist South African Army, the air drops of various dozens of tons of sophisticated war materiel destined for UNITA, the holding of a CIA-sponsored meeting of UNITA puppets with counterrevolutionaries from Afghanistan, Laos, and Nicaragua — naturally make the government of the People's Republic of Angola question the honesty of the intentions of the U.S. Government in contributing to a just and lasting peace solution in southern Africa. How can one reconcile the peace initiatives of the Reagan administration envoys, who on several occasions met with high-ranking officials of the Angolan Government either in Angola or abroad as well as the American Government's condemnation of the aborted sabotage attempt of the Malongo petroleum complex, where important American interests are at stake, with the announced repeal of the Clark amendment and the CIA-sponsored meeting between the UNITA puppets and the other counterrevolutionaries?

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is left with no alternative other than to denounce before the international public opinion the dubious attitude of the American Government as well as its tacit solidarity with the Pretoria regime and its puppet armed gangs who sow death and destruction in all countries in this subregion of our continent, thus becoming the main factor of insecurity and threat to peace. Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola vehemently condemns this, yet another flagrant interference in its domestic affairs. It alerts the international community that should this fact materialize, it will undoubtedly compromise the efforts that have already been made in search of solutions that safeguard peace and respect for self-determination, independence, and sovereignty of the peoples in the region.

[Dated] Luanda, 14 June 1985, year of the second congress of the party.

Editorial Condemns Repeal

MB160827 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Editorial: "The Ambiguity of an Irresponsible Policy"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is preparing to repeal a law which has been in force for 10 years and which prohibits the granting of direct military aid by the United States to counterrevolutionaries acting against Angola. This attitude comes at a time when the international community, including the U.S. State Department, strongly denounced the attempt to destroy the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company oil installations by a commando group of the Special Forces of the racist South African Army. The repeal of the law known as Clark Amendment is strongly condemned by the People's Republic of Angola because of the threat in constitutes to its sovereignty and territorial integrity. While on one hand, the decision jeopardizes the efforts undertaken by the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the United States to harmonize their stands for a just and honorable solution of the problems affecting southern Africa, on the other it demonstrates the contradictory nature of the U.S. Administration and constitutes a gross and inadmissible military interference in Angola.

The conservative clique of the government of Ronald Reagan continues to believe that Angolan counterrevolutionaries will serve with redoubled zeal the U.S. interests once in power in Angola, which once again confirms the instrumental and servile nature of these groups. In recent days, mainly and paradoxically after the resounding victory of Angolan Defense and Security Forces over the South African special commando group in Malongo, Cabinda, U.S. imperialism is redoubling its Machiavellian plans to destroy the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, with which it says it is maintaining positive talks.

In a recent edition, the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE* says: The Reagan administration appears to be nourishing a growing desire to increase its aid to anticommunist rebels in various parts of the world. The newspaper also points out that the Reagan administration has proposed the creation of a White House special bureau to coordinate U.S. aid to counterrevolutionaries groups from Indochina to southern Africa and Central America. This aid, according to the newspaper, would come within the framework of a vast program directed by the CIA and the U.S. Defense Department. In the context of these criminal plans against the peoples of the world, the White House

organized and financed a meeting of counterrevolutionaries of UNITA, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Laos, held somewhere in southern Africa. The aim of that meeting of murderers was, according to U.S. sources, to constitute an international alliance to better coordinate their terrorist activities, whose headquarters will be opened in Washington soon. The crimes carried out by the counterrevolutionaries of UNITA, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Laos are well known — slaughtering of people, destruction of villages, and looting are the common activities of those groups, to which the Reagan administration now insists on granting increasing aid, particularly military aid. Shamelessly, Ronald Reagan sent a message of inspiration to international terrorism underlining the identity of objectives between the U.S. Government and the terrorists and went so far as to hail their acts of banditry. Around the world we see people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination, he added.

Although the United States is good at turning a deaf ear, it can recall that the People's Republic of Angola became independent 10 years ago. Since that time, it has endured acts of aggression and invasions organized and supported by Washington. No matter what the sacrifices, the MPLA-Labor Party, the leading force of the Angolan nation, will never depart from its fundamental principles. Scientific socialism is the only path for the Angolan people's society, and this strategic objective of the Angolan revolution is carried out with the consent of the entire Angolan people. Here there is no place for the renegades whose interest is to hand over our sovereignty to international imperialism and to achieve this objective they sow hunger, nakedness, destruction, and the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians whose sole crime is the desire to live free and in peace However, in the sequence of U.S. conspiracies against Angola, it is fair to recognize the great efforts undertaken by U.S. progressive forces to lessen the belligerence of the irresponsible policy of Ronald Reagan, which has reached the level of a true calamity for the peace-loving peoples.

Meanwhile, no matter what the imperialists strategy, the People's Republic of Angola will always be able to adjust itself to the gravity of the situation and act accordingly. We will never commit suicide. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

UNITA Communique on Actions Against FAPLA Troops

LD152342 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] In Angola the movement led by Jonas Savimbi is stepping up its actions against the Luanda and Havana troops. There are reports of a number of operations in several provinces. UNITA claims to have killed 85 FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] troops and 10 Cubans. In the communique issued in Lisbon today UNITA adds that in the period from the 7th to the 11th of this month it also captured or destroyed large quantities of weapons and equipment. An Islander-type plane was shot down on a flight from Menongue to Kuito and the same fate befell an M-8 helicopter trying to locate the downed plane.

UNITA further reports to have taken the [name indistinct] barracks in Cuanza-Sul Province and to have carried out a successful attack on a paramilitary column on the Negage-Puri-[name indistinct] road in Uige Province.

KUP Notes Helicopter, Airplane Shot Down

MB141414 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 14 Jun (KUP) — Documents captured from the MPLA reveal its intention of launching a series of offensives. Documents and maps captured in the two aircraft shot down by the UNITA armed forces last Tuesday show that the MPLA plans to launch a series of offensives into Cuando Cubango Province.

The UNITA forces shot down a Dornier-27 [as received] twin engine aircraft flying from Menongue to Cuito. All its passengers died. A woman and two Cuban soldiers were identifed among the bodies.

Three helicopters overflew the area 3 hours later, and one MI-8 helicopter was shot down. According to the report, a large sum of money and an assortment of items were recovered from the wreckage.

BOTSWANA

Masire Issues Statement on South African Raid

MB160802 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Statement by Botswana President Quett Masire in Gaborone on 15 June — recorded]

[Text] I received the news yesterday morning at Karakubis of wanton and unprovoked act of aggression and violation of the territorial integrity of my country with horror and indignation. In this attack on us, 12 innocent lives were taken and 6 people were seriously injured. The six injured people are in hospital fighting for their dear lives. I regret deeply the loss of life and injury to people. I consider the perpetration of this a brutal and premeditated act. I therefore condemn it as a blood curdling act of murder of defenseless civilians.

The dead are nine South African refugees, including three women and a child, two Botswana girls, and a Somali national. Among the injured are Botswana and a Dutch citizen. On behalf of the people and Government of Botswana and on my own behalf, I wish to express heartfelt condolences to the grieved families.

This is the third incident of violence in Gaborone this year. The first was in February when a bomb blast demolished a house and cars at (Ginja). The second was in May when another bomb blast killed a South African refugee, destroyed a car, and caused extensive damage to a block of flats and houses in Extension 9 in Gaborone. No one claimed responsibility for the two bomb blasts. On our part, we did not rule out South African involvement for the placing and detonation of the bombs. The South African Government has now acknowledged responsibility for the blast

attack. In their statement they boasted of a successful operation. We are therefore in no doubt that the previous attacks were also actions of the South African Government. In doing so, it committed an act of aggression against Botswana without any provocation.

I would like to recall at this juncture a statement made by the minister of foreign affairs of South Africa in February 1985. He had warned that South Africa reserved the right to invade Botswana. I must now point out that the Government of South Africa must have been planning to attack Botswana in the manner it did yesterday as early, if not earlier, than when the threat to do so was made.

On the heels of the threat to invade Botswana, my government sent a delegation to Pretoria in February 1985, headed by the minister of external affairs, Honorable Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. The delegation reported to me that the South African Government had accepted our assurances that Botswana policy on refugees had not changed. We had submitted to the South African Government our well-known refugee policy of providing sanctuary to people fleeing from oppression in accordance with the international law as prescribed by the Geneva Convention. We also submitted in accordance with our well-known policy of good neighborliness that we did not allow refugees to use our territory to attack South Africa. The acceptance by the South African Government was, as it has now turned out to be, a short-lived relief to our anxiety about its contemplated course of action. I must accept that the South African Government never meant a word of what it said when it accepted our assurances. It obviously continued to harbor sinister intentions, plotted murderous bomb attacks, and finally executed in gangster fashion, in the dead of night, a murderous raid on our capital.

The South African minister of foreign affairs and the commander of the South African Defense Force have referred to people their armed forces in Gaborone killed as ANC freedom fighters. They have not, however, produced any tangible proof of this. They have failed to uncover in and around the places they destroyed any military hardware belonging to the people. They have not displayed any such loot with the night raiders who are reported to have escaped unharmed back into South Africa.

We have also inspected the scene of destruction and the remains of the carnage. There are no caches of arms and ammunition. The so-called freedom fighters the South Africans murdered were in fact the defenseless persons sleeping in their beds. Among those they shot at and injured were innocent Botswana driving their motor vehicles. No one fired a single shot, wielded a weapon, in their own defense.

It became quite clear to any reasonable person listening to the boasting, watching the death dance in South Africa, or over what it says it considers to be a prize trophy of game, that it did not meet any resistance as none of the murderers was killed. The only injuries the murderers could have sustained could only have been the result of their own making. This itself proves that the people the night raiders killed were defenseless victims.

We have taken note of South African provocative military attacks on other countries in the region in which it has used the same tactic. I am convinced that the countries it has attacked were, like ourselves, innocent victims of the so-called South African total onslaught. The stated objective of South African strategy on neighboring countries is expressly to cower them into submission to its will as a regional power. But the purpose is to convince themselves that the wrongs they are perpetrating in their own country and in Namibia are made right by the innocent blood they spill to justify it.

The Government of Botswana rejects with contempt the South African claim that it attacked Botswana because it harbors ANC freedom fighters. I would like here to note that the ANC has also denied that it neither maintains freedom fighters on our territory nor directs operations for attacks against South Africa from Botswana. Not long ago South Africa also said so, and made what has turned out to be an empty promise that it also accepted our assurances that it was so.

The Government of Botswana further rejects South African allegations that it is responsible for the chaos and wave of violences that prevail now in South Africa. We categorically deny any involvement in the planning and execution of acts of violence in Langa and the Cape Province, in the northern Transvaal, and the damage to the power plants wherever they may be in South Africa. We were not accomplices before or after any acts of sabotage or violence in South Africa. We are totally and completely innocent of all the allegations that have been leveled against us by South Africa.

I therefore appeal to the South African Government to desist from further acts of aggression against Botswana. I further wish to appeal to the international community to persuade South Africa to see reason and desist from contemplating, planning, and executing barbarous acts of international violences against the Government and the people of Botswana. Botswana are peace-loving and God-fearing people. We have, in spite of South Africa, developed a system of good government based on the consent of the people. We are, moreover, an organized and civilized society that believes in the rule of law. We do not only cherish our achievements, but we are also proud of them. We pray that some day South Africa will copy our way and practice it. It will be a good day for South Africa, as good as it is for us. I appeal to them that they should stop trying to destroy us because of what we stand for, because of the principles we believe in, or the civilization we represent. It is not possible, in spite of all the military power that South Africa possesses and may unleash on us, to destroy our belief in the rule of law or our traditions, our customs, and our civilization. Botswana will neither waver nor compromise its principled position of safeguarding innocent lives that are in jeopardy, providing a sanctuary for refugees. We will also never allow them to abuse our policy of good-neighborliness by engaging in military acts against any of our neighboring countries. South Africa knows that we cannot afford to do otherwise.

In this hour of crisis I would like to appeal to Botswana to remain calm and go about their daily course with dignity and self-respect. I know that we shall overcome this crisis if only to face new challenges that will come in the future. It is during trying times such as we have today that the unity and the resolve of a nation is put to the test. There is nothing greater, nothing more

honorable, than safeguarding the unity and independence of one's country when its very survival and sovereignty are being challenged. I am confident that given our unity of purpose, we shall pull through.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Condemns RSA Attack on Botswana

MB141300 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] In a message of sympathy and condolences to the president of Botswana, the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, strongly condemned the attack on Gaborone last night. The prime minister informed President Quett Masire that news of the attack was received with shock and dismay in Lesotho. Dr Leabua Jonathan described the attack as a (?dastardly) and barbarous violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana. Expressing the sympathies of the government and the peoples of Lesotho for the loss of life and destruction of property suffered by the people of Botswana, the prime minister said that the wanton attack was the more objectionable because Dr Masire's government had constantly advocated peaceful resolution of the problems of southern Africa, while drawing attention to the dangers posed to the entire region by the cynical and immoral policy of apartheid.

Recalling the December 1982 attack on Lesotho, the prime minister dismissed as cynical and immoral pretexts justifying South Africa's attacks on her neighbors on the grounds that they were harboring ANC members. Dr Leabua Jonathan said that the problems of South Africa were internal, and that acts of aggression by South Africa, which saw itself as a superpower against defenseless people, should demonstrate to the world that there could be no lasting peace in southern Africa until apartheid was destroyed.

Pledging Lesotho's moral support to Botswana, the prime minister assured Dr Masire that the people of Lesotho will stand with the people of Botswana now and in the future until all the people of the region could live in peace free of the scourge of racism and apartheid.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Calls RSA Attack on Botswana 'Barbaric'

MB151153 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano has sent a message of condolences to his Botswana counterpart in view of the barbaric attack perpetrated against defenseless civilians in Gaborone, killing 15 people. In his message Joaquim Chissano says that this attack only contributes to the aggravation of tension in southern Africa. The People's Republic of Mozambique expresses its solidarity with the people and Government of Botswana, says the message from the head of the Mozambique diplomacy.

People's Assembly Postpones Elections Until 1986

MB150504 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The 13th session of the People's Assembly ended a short while ago. For further details, here is a report by our colleague at the session.

[Unidentified reporter] Discussing at the closing session, President Samora Machel said that over the past 10 years our nation was consolidated and we have created the basis to overcome famine, poverty, and underdevelopment. He said that we are entering the second decade of freedom facing a war imposed on us. Accordingly, there is no alternative but to dedicate our whole effort and energy to eliminating the armed bandits. When the fatherland is threatened, we cannot spare any sacrifice, President Samora Machel stressed.

Referring to the elections, he said that it would help consolidate the struggle against the bandits, progress, and the fight against poverty, and also help solve the people's problems.

In the afternoon, the defense and security forces hailed the 13th session of the People's Assembly and stressed their loyalty to the Frelimo Party and their combat readiness. The message, read by Deputy Minister Alberto Chipande as a part of defense and security week ending today, stressed that as a result of imperialist aggressiveness, it is imperative that the whole population be involved in order to put an end to the war being imposed on us from outside. Army General Alberto Chipande said that in the past week, 75 armed bandits were eliminated throughout the country. The defense minister further said that 27 other bandits were captured, 4 hideouts were destroyed, and 39 light weapons were seized. Chipande also said that various goods taken from the population were recovered and 114 civilians who were forced to live with the bandits were freed.

Before the closing session, the People's Assembly deputies stoop up and unanimously approved the postponement of the general elections until 1986 on a date to be fixed by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly. The reasons for this step are that the whole people are engaged in the great tasks, mainly the fight against famine and the armed bandits, and also the whole people are engaged in the preparation of the 10th national independence anniversary.

The head of state made profound remarks about the reasons for the postponement of these elections, saying that they should involve all the people, which is not possible at this moment due to the various problems.

Before the approval of the law on elections, People's Assembly Deputy Jorge Rebelo presented a report on the program for the celebrations of the 10th national independence anniversary. Five heads of state, namely from Tanzania, Zambia, Cape Verde, Angola and Botswana, and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe are expected to come to Mozambique. Invited to the main celebrations of the 10th national independence anniversary are 60 official delegations. Also invited are individuals and other representations. Deputy Jorge Rebelo also announced that during the 25 June celebrations, civilians and soldiers who have

distinguished themselves on the economic front and the fight against the armed bandits will be given awards. The program also includes a parade and dinner party to mark the 10 years of independence. There will be other cultural, sports, and entertainment activities. That is all we had for listeners on this 13th session of the People's Assembly which ended a few moments here at the fourth Frelimo Party congress hall in Maputo.

'Sabotage' Destroys Bridge Near RSA Border

PA162359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2323 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Maputo, 16 Jun (EFE) — Railroad communications between Mozambique and South Africa have been interrupted as the result of a sabotage action that destroyed a bridge in the border region of Komatipoort, official sources announced today in Maputo.

The attack was apparently perpetrated last night by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo), which is staging a fierce guerrilla struggle in southern Mozambique that intensified recently in the region of Maputo.

The damaged bridge is 3 km from South African territory, 50 km from the capital of Mozambique, and is a vital point in links between Mozambique, eastern Transvaal (South Africa) and Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the Renamo representation for Europe confirmed today that five Catholic missionaries of the Saint Joseph of Cluny order were kidnapped on 3 June in Tete Province in northwestern sector of Mozambique.

According to Renamo, the missionaries, four of Portuguese nationality and one Mozambican, are under their custody "to prevent their being killed by the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo, the country's only party)."

NAMIBIA

Powers Pass to New Transitional Government

MB170623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1854 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, June 16, SAPA — The powers of government of the SWA/Namibian administrator-general passed at midnight tonight into the hands of the territory's transitional government, which will be inaugurated at a ceremony later today [as received] by the South African State President, Mr P.W. Botha.

Officials said in Windhoek the ceremony will take place at 3 pm in the legislative chamber of the historical Tiuntenpalast Building, which will begin with the signing of a proclamation by Mr Botha. Guests have been invited from West Germany, Britain, France and the United States to witness the event.

The programme will begin with a mechanised military procession through Khomasdal and Katutura Townships outside Windhoek tomorrow morning. Later in the morning, the procession will be joined in Windhoek by infantry and supporters of political parties in the SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference.

Festivities to welcome the new government would shift to a Windhoek athletics stadium, where a variety of displays will be staged, officials said. The programme will end with a fireworks display.

Proclamation Outlines Powers

MB171055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 17, SAPA — A proclamation to establish and empower a legislative and executive government in SWA/Namibia was promulgated in Pretoria today by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Issued in a government gazette, the proclamation stated that the new law-making forum, the National Assembly, could change any existing law, although it could not alter the international status of SWA/Namibia.

The South-West Africa Legislative and Executive Authority Establishment Proclamation specifies that the assembly can also amend security laws and any legislation detrimental to the 11 human rights contemplated in a bill of fundamental rights and objectives. In the 22-page gazette, the powers of the assembly are outlined in half a column, while most of the document deals with the establishment of government machinery.

The assembly, which will sit in Windhoek, is to consist of 62 members to be nominated by the politican parties who were members of the Multi-Party Conference on April 18 this year.

According to the proclamation, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance can choose 22 of the parliamentary representatives, while the remaining five parties can have eight each. Of the eight cabinet ministers, three will come from the DTA, and one each from the other parties, namely the Labour Party, National Party, Rehoboth Bevryde Demokratiese Party [Rehoboth Free Democratic Party], SWA National Union and SWAPO-Democrats. There will be eight deputy ministers.

The salaries and benefits of all members and ministers are to be determined by the administrator-general. Nominations had to be submitted before 10am today, and the assembly will choose its first speaker when it sits later in the day.

In an annex to the gazette, it is stated that the SWA/Namibian Government would respect and uphold the bill of fundamental rights and objectives.

The bill, adopted by the MPC on April 18, 1984, named 11 rights:

— The right to life,

— The right to liberty, security of person and privacy,

— The right to equality before the law,

— The right to a fair trial,

— The right to freedom of expression,

— The right to peaceful assembly,

— The right to freedom of association,

— The right to participate in political activity and government,

— The right to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote culture, language, tradition and religion,

— The right to freedom of movement and residence,

— The right to own property.

Nine standing committees, each consisting of at least one person from each party, would in future consider matters put forward by the assembly, the proclamation said.

All bills are to be printed in both English and Afrikaans, and copies of these handed to the administrator-general [AG]. The AG can withhold his assent if he believes the bill contrary to the provisions of the proclamation. The Supreme Court of SWA/Namibia can inquire into any act of Parliament, and pronounce on its validity.

Cabinet Members Named

MB141843 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1811 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, June 14, SAPA — The names and portfolios of the eight members of the cabinet in the proposed SWA/Namibian transitional government were published in Windhoek today.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, 53, (SWAPO Democrats), will be the minister of mining affairs, nature conservation and tourism and commerce;

Mr Eben van Zijl, 54, (SWA National Party), the minister of agriculture, water affairs and sea fisheries;

Mr Dirk Mudge, 57, (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA]), minister of finance and governemntal affairs;

Mr Andrew Matjila (DTA), 52, minister of education;

Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, 53, (DTA), minister of justice, information and posts and telecommunications;

Mr Moses Katjiuongua, 43, (SWA National Union), minister of national health and welfare and manpower;

Mr Hans Diergaardt, 57, (Rehoboth Free Democratic Party) minister of local government and civic affairs; and

Mr David Bezuidenhout, 49, (Labour Party), minister of transport services.

A chairman of the cabinet has not yet been named. It is not certain whether the chairmanship will be permanent or rotate among cabinet members.

SWAPO Reaffirms Rejection of Interim Government

MB141050 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1006 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, June 14, SAPA — SWAPO today repeated its rejection of the proposed SWA/Namibian transitional government and indicated it would take boycott action over Monday's inauguration ceremony of the new authority.

"Any government imposed on the people against their will can only revert to coercion to protect is position," SWAPO's vice-president, Mr Hendrik Witbooi, told a media conference in Windhoek. He described the proposed administration as "a new agency of South Africa" which would have to be sustained by the Armed Forces "to further oppress the people of Namibia and exploit its national resources.

"SWAPO calls on all patriotic Namibians to reject this latest fabrication of the South African regime" and to abstain from participation in Monday's inauguration proceedings, he said. Mr Witbooi added that SWAPO would continue its struggle for SWA/Namibian sovereignty until a United Nations-recognised independence was achieved for the territory.

SWAPO's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, said SWAPO would "certainly make a contribution to see to it that it (the stayaway) succeeds.

"We will take action but our action must not be seen as interference with the activities in town. He will not add glamour to the activities either through our numbers or our presence."

Mr Bessinger declined to elaborate but said SWAPO-planned action would be "of a non-violent nature." He intimated that some former SWAPO members "will be used as surprise showpieces at the inauguration on Monday."

Mr Bessinger also stated he believed that groundwork had been done for the SWAPO leadership to be detained before the ceremony. He referred to a radio broadcast "that certain people will have to be taken out for things to run smoothly." In the past, that usually meant the detention of SWAPO supporters, Mr Bessinger said.

SWAPO Issues Communique

MB161216 Luanda ANGOP in French
0900 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Luanda, 15 Jun (ANGOP) — SWAPO has condemned in Luanda the installation of the so-called transitional government on 17 June by the racist South Africa in Namibia which is illegally occupied by Pretoria, thus trampling underfoot the UN resolutions and in disregard to the condemnation by the international community.

According to a press communique issued in Luanda on Saturday, SWAPO appeals to all the Namibian people to unite and oppose the maneuvers of the South African occupationists, underlining that what is now taking place in our country once again clearly demonstrates that the racist Pretoria regime has decided to ignore the demands of the Namibian people for true liberty and national independence. Accordingly, the document denounces the campaign mounted by Pretoria to force all civil servants, employees of institution, workers, and students of Windhoek to take part next Monday, which has been declared a public holiday, in the installation ceremony of the so-called government of transition in the service of Pretoria. The document goes on to say that instructions have been issued to all the schools, enterprises, industries, and other public and private institutions with a view to forcing their workers and pupils to be present at this masked ceremony.

With regard to this ceremony, SWAPO is astonished by the fact that the following will be present at the installation ceremony: an FRG delegation constituted mainly by Mr Wolfgang Zeidler, the president of the Federal Constitutional Court, the highest judicial institution of the FRG; Hans Klein, a member of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] and parliament's spokesman for foreign relations; [words indistinct] Hedrich, a member of the CDU; Rudolf Luster, a member of the CDU and member of the European Parliament; and Ilang Rumpf of the Free Democratic Party.

It is worth noting here that the same FRG parliamentarians who have drafted the constitution for Namibia, SWAPO underlines, are the ones who turn up as invited guests at ceremonies of reactionaries like Savimbi, Matanzima of the Transkei Bantustan, and the puppets of Ciskei and Bophuthatswana. The list of invited guests clearly demonstrates the kind of government that racist South Africa intends to impose on the Namibian people, the SWAPO communique adds, appealing to the UN Security Council in particular and the international community in general to put real pressure on the apartheid regime not to continue to terrorize the Namibian people and to immediately and unconditionally accept the application of the UN independence plan for Namibia. The Namibian people under leadership of their vanguard movement, SWAPO, will never capitulate to South African tyranny and maneuvers and will intensify the struggle on all fronts to frustrate all the machinations of the Boers and create conditions for the total (?decolonization) of the fatherland, the communique points out. In conclusion, SWAPO reaffirms that we must never yield before coercion, intimidation, or any kind of threat from the enemy to impose on us other Muzorewas.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on SADF Raid on ANC Targets in Botswana

Botha Congratulates Forces

MB141515 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has congratulated the Security Forces on the successful raid carried out on ANC targets in Gaborone, Botswana, this morning. In the raid, 10 ANC centers were destroyed and 13 people killed. One security force soldier was wounded.

Congratulations have also come from the Conservative Party, whose spokesman on defense, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said in a statement that Botswana had to realize that South Africa could in no way tolerate terrorist bases on the border of the country.

Operation Termed 'Big Success'

MB141652 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Units of the SADF carried out raids on ANC targets in Gaborone, Botswana, today. At a news conference in Pretoria, the chief of the Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, said the operation had not been directed at the Government of Botswana or its people.

Gen Viljoen described the operation as a big success. He said following the Langa attacks earlier this week, the operation could not have been delayed any longer and the decision was taken after full consideration of the political implications.

[Begin Viljoen recording] Our intelligence in the last couple of weeks pointed toward the intention of the ANC operating from Botswana to do a lot of sabotage in the last 2 weeks of June. They were also planning assassinations of prominent black, colored moderate leaders and also influential, government and other people in South Africa, and we were still hopping that it would not be necessary that we carry out the operation, then of course the attack in the Cape came on the Langa case. This is the last straw. It convinced us that it would be necessary to do this operation before they could do a lot more harm. We hope that it was in time. We do not know how many teams they have already infiltrated toward South Africa from Botswana controlled from the targets that we attacked last night. We hope that we were in time, but I am not so sure whether they have not been infiltrated already quite a number of teams. [End recording]

Viljoen on Raid

MB141924 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1837 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Interview with SADF Chief General Constand Viljoen on the "News Focus" program by Kolie van Coller — recorded]

[Text] Good evening. Units of the SADF attacked 10 targets of the ANC in Gaborone, Botswana, early this morning. The Gaborone attack occurred after repeated warnings to Botswana not to harbor ANC terrorists. It is not known how many soldiers took part in the attack. The attack took place in the early hours of the morning and the South Africans apparently reached Gaborone by road via Kopfontein. Kolie van Coller reports:

[Begin recording] [Van Coller] One of the decisive factors determining whether the attack of Gaborone should have taken place or not was the information which the SADF obtained that the ANC planned to attack soft targets in South Africa during the

last weeks of June. This means that assassins would be sent over the border into South Africa to carry out these attacks. Soft targets mean black political leaders, colored political leaders or white leaders, and such an attack is carried out by such a weapon as the one I have in my hands. [Video shows rifle with silencer] This is known as a sniper's rifle. ANC assassins would use such a weapon, which is equipped with a silencer and can eliminate the target very easily. We asked the SADF chief General Constand Viljoen about the new training methods of the ANC.

[Viljoen] Look, in the past training was carried out over long periods of time. The terrorist organizations went to countries such as Russia, Tanzania, and Angola and so forth and underwent lengthy training. It is still happening, as there are still training bases in places such as Angola, but the ANC has begun with a new system, which probably comes from the PLO, and this is a type of instant training. This instant training takes place near the border and not in permanent bases, but simply in houses or specific meeting places, and they learn to use a hand grenade in 2 days and at the end of 2 days they are then given a couple of hand grenades which they are required to throw and then they telephone and claim responsibility for the attack on behalf of the ANC. This trainee is already a terrorist because he uses [word indistinct] methods.

For example, the attack on the colored politicians recently, they are soft targets. They were not defended. Their houses were not protected. they were not in a position to defend themselves from within. And these people throw a hand grenade through the window while others are sleeping. If that is not terrorism then what is?

[Van Coller] Have you considered the whole question of Gaborone very carefully, especially in the light of the fact there is a disinvestment campaign on at present in the United States and that we are busy with the 16 June [9th anniversary of Soweto riots], which is next Sunday?

[Viljoen] You know, when one carries out this sort of operation then one considers all facets — international political implications, internal political implications, and economic implications, everything. And we put off this operation because, as you know, we have good relations with Botswana and we would not like to jeopardize them. Unfortunately the circumstances changed so rapidly, especially as a result of the attack on the colored politicians, that it was necessary for us to carry out the operation. Future planning by the ANC will take a long time to become as effective as before. I think that the ANC will suffer in the future. It is possible that certain groups such as [word indistinct] are already in and that they could be involved in internal attacks and say the attacks are reprisal attacks for what we have done in Gaborone.

[Van Coller] Do you not foresee problems internationally where the SADF is called the ogre of the region?

[Viljoen] You know that it is very surprising for me that the SADF attacks ANC bases, SWAPO bases, and that these people make use of the protection of their host countries, as was the case in this incident. The ANC dwelt among the crowded areas of Gaborone where they plan and control operations. If we attack those people, how can we be labeled as ogres? It was a necessary operation. We are doing it primarily against those people. We are careful not to engage the Botswana Army or police.

[Van Coller] Will this be a warning to countries such as Angola, where we recently found out the ANC has training bases in Cabinda?

[Viljoen] You know distance is not significant. If one considers the PLO type of training, the PLO training method could take place in Beirut, or Cabinda, or in Malanje, east of Luanda. It could take place nearer in a place such as Gaborone. Distance is not necessary. What is important is where the training takes place and what type of training takes place there. I think if we believe, and if our information is correct, that car bomb experts are trained in the region of Cabinda, or Gaborone, or anywhere, then it is important for us to preempt those people there before they spread out themselves. Because once one has spread out and disappeared among the masses in South Africa, one has no plan or control over those people. But if you attack him in his base, where he is being trained, then one gets all of them simultaneously.

[Van Coller] General does this mean that distance is also not important for the SADF?

[Viljoen] Naturally there are limits to our capability as far as distance is concerned, but we will use every method at our disposal to overcome the problem of distnace. You must know that if I say we will attack, then it will be done with the full cooperation of the government, politicians, and taking into consideration international repercussions. We will not attack for the sake of attacking. We attack with a specific reason if it is necessary [End recording]

SUNDAY TIMES on Action

MB161052 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Jun 85 pp 1,2

[By Stephan Terblanche]

[Text] The SADF's lightning raid on Gaborone was a pre-emptive strike to head off a series of ANC terror attacks scheduled to start in South Africa today.

The terror campaign was planned to coincide with a 10-day international conference of the ANC at a secret venue somewhere in Africa. The government was alerted by painstaking undercover surveillance, interception of communications and infiltration of the ANC by South African intelligence agencies. The grenade attacks this week on Mr Luwellwyn Landers, deputy minister-designate, and another coloured MP in Cape Town, were the first shots in the ANC campaign.

The government acted swiftly to implement meticulous plans which had been prepared for just such an eventuality. And so, in the early hours of Friday morning, they unleashed the guns of Gaborone.

The raid — which had no specific code name — was executed as a joint operation between the South African Defence Force and the Security Police soon after midnight. Twelve people were killed and six wounded as SADF commandos blasted 10 targets in the swift, precisely-executed operation.

South African intelligence agencies have acquired what one source has described as "a treasure trove" of documents as a result of the raid. Already the documents have enabled the Security Police to close in on ANC elements inside South Africa.

A link has already been uncovered between a Durban-based news agency, the Gaborone-based SOLIDARITY NEWS SERVICE (one of the targets hit) and the ANC's intelligence operation, called the Department of National Intelligence and Security in Lusaka.

Some arrests could follow once intelligence experts have finished sifting through the mountain of documents. However it is more likely that ANC operatives exposed inside South Africa will be closely watched in order to lead the police to further underground activities.

"We are already watching ANC operatives as a result of the raid," said one man who was close to the whole operation.

Sources in Pretoria yesterday told how precise intelligence was gathered over a two-year period before the Gaborone targets were hit. This entailed hundreds of hours of careful surveillance, the taking of pictures, interception of ANC intelligence reports and deep infiltration of the ANC.

The sources — amplifying what was said by the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, immediately after the raid — revealed that dossiers of information had been assembled about 18 clearly identified targets. On these, only 10 were hit because the other eight were situated in high-risk areas.

"The operation was planned to be clean and clinical and we wanted to avoid injuring or killing innocent Botswanan civilians," said one official.

"The eight targets we left untouched were in densely populated areas such as blocks of flats."

One of the main targets — the news agency, which served as a cover for an intelligence network — was confounded by Jeanette Schoon who, with her daughter, was killed by a parcel bomb in Angola last year.

One ANC report seized during the raid reveals how an ANC operative inside South Africa informed his superiors via Gaborone that one of his fellows had been arrested by South African police. It also requested permision to recruit whites from the ranks of the anti-conscription movement and trade unions.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that Botswana had been warned on nine occasions this year alone that the ANC was launching terror attacks against South Africa from Gaborone. Security Police also passed on information which led to the seizure of large quantities of ANC weapons in Botswana. It was also learnt that, following persistent South African complaints about ANC activities in Botswana, President Quett Masire recently summoned ANC leader Oliver Tambo to Gaborone. Mr Tambo reportedly assured the Botswana Government that the ANC members were innocent refugees and that no terror activities were planned or launched from there. However, South African agents subsequently intercepted a secret dispatch from Mr Tambo to his cadres hiding in Gaborone urging them to ignore what he had said publicly, and to continue with their planned terror activities.

Friday's raid, said a Pretoria source, was judged necessary by security analysts when it was confirmed by covert means that the ANC planned a stepped-up programme of terror attacks in South Africa between June 16 and 26 to coincide with the ANC conference which begins at a secret venue somewhere in Africa today.

He added: "Some of the hideouts in Botswana were used for three-day crash courses in the handling of hand-grenades and other weapons to be used in attacks on moderate black, coloured and Indian leaders. "The first came with the attack on Mr Landers. That was when we decided to go ahead with the raid."

Twenty-three trained ANC terrorists are still at large in Botswana, Bophuthatswana and South Africa, seven of them are known to have infiltrated into South Africa. These operatives, sources say, could be expected to continue the ANC's terror programme over the next two weeks.

The Security Branch complied detailed profiles of prominent ANC members in Gaborone prior to the attack.

One of those killed in the raid, Mr Mike Hamlyn, left South Africa to avoid doing his national service a few years ago. He shared a house with Mr Uriel Abrahamse in Gaborone. Mr Abrahamse — it is not yet known whether he was killed in the attack, as planned — left Johannesburg recently and was involved with Mr Hamlyn in the ANC's "Transvaal Suicide Squad".

A Somali man living in Mr Hamlyn's house was killed in the attack and his Dutch wife was injured. According to Pretoria's information, this couple joined Mr Hamlyn and Mr Abrahamse in transporting ANC operatives, sheltering them and giving them crash-course training.

A profile was also put together on Mr George Thale and his wife, Lindi, who were killed in another Gaborone house. Mr Thale handled the ANC's finances in Botswana — a fact proven by documents found in his house, according to an intelligence source. "He also ran a bus company in Gaborone and was directly involved in smuggling arms for the ANC, probably using his buses," a security source said.

The ANC claimed that none of the people killed or injured in the raid were active members of its armed struggle, insisting that they were merely refugees from South Africa.

Commentary Cites Soviet Threat

MB150828 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Soviet Destabilization of Southern Africa"]

[Text] South Africans are involved in a political and constitutional reform process aimed at finding solutions which will satisfy the cultural, political, and socioeconomic aspirations of all minority groups without any one group being able to dominate another. This process is gaining momentum and, as it progresses, so are the world-wide efforts to destroy it.

An equitable solution in South Africa will not suit the Soviet Union's expansionist aims at global domination. South Africa, with its mineral riches and essential strategic raw materials which keep the Western industrial giant turning, is one of the Soviet Union's main targets. With control of South Africa, it will be able to strike at the economic heart of Western democracy by withholding essential mineral supplies.

The Soviets realize that a conventional armed attack on South Africa cannot succeed, because of the country's military and economic strength. The only other possible way of bringing South Africa to its knees is through a concerted and continuous destabilization campaign.

This is being done internatlly by instigating discontent among the country's black people through the exploitation of real and trumped-up grievances, and externally by orchestrating a world-wide isolation campaign against South Africa.

Behind the meticulously planned and executed campaign in the Soviet KGB, with the alliance of the banned South African Communist Party and ANC as its chief agents. This alliance is using the KGB's international network of front organizations, such as the American Trans-Africa Organization, to try to isolate South Africa economically through a cleverly planned disinvestment campaign.

By using friendly countries such as Angola, Tanzania, and Libya, as training places for ANC terrorists, and by using terrorist organizations such as the PLO and the IRA to train so-called South African refugees as ANC terrorists, the South African Communist Party/ANC alliance has built up a considerable terrorist force for the internal destabilization of South Africa.

These terrorists are sent into South Africa through neighboring states friendly towards the Soviet Union, such as Botswana and Lesotho. These terrorists are behind the current unrest in some of South Africa's black cities and town, which has already claimed more than 220 lives, all but two of them black.

That is why South Africa has to be constantly vigilant, to the point where it has to enter neighboring states to keep the terrorists under surveillance, or to seek out and destroy them.

For this reason there are South African reconnaisance units in Angola keeping ANC and SWAPO bases and activities under surveillance. That is also why 10 ANC targets have been attacked and wiped out in Botswana. While the Soviet-orchestrated effort to destabilize southern Africa and South Africa continues, South Africa is compelled to use its military strength to counter it, to enable peaceful negotiation to continue behind this shield, to create a stable southern Africa in which all South Africa's different people can enjoy a lasting, peaceful dispensation created by themselves for themselves, without any single group being able to dominate others.

Le Grange Accepts Responsibility for SAP Action

MB141516 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 1510 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] House of Delegates, June 14, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in the house today that he accepted full responsibility for the actions of the police at Uitenhage.

Resplying to the debate on the report of the Kannemeyer Commission, he said he was happy that he had done everything that could have been done at his level.

"Of course I must take the blame for what happened," he said. I accept full responsibility for all the actions of the SA Police."

He went on to say that he had taken note of the findings of the findings of the commission concerning the actions of Captain Goosen.

"I can assure you that Captain Andre Goosen acted upon orders and in circumstances prevailing in the area during those days. Many responsible leaders were worried about the possibility of holding funerals over that period."

Reform Not Jeopardized

MB150736 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The South African minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the government is not prepared to allow its policy of reform to be jeopardized by the Langa shootings, in which 20 people were killed during riots on 21 March.

Speaking in a special debate in the House of Representatives in Cape Town on the findings of the Kannemeyer report on the Langa shootings, Mr le Grange said the report's criticisms of the police actions relating to the shootings were being dealt with urgently.

However, he added, it was a fact that the ANC and its friends were engaged in a campaign to use people to create situations of confrontation. But he stressed that this would not be tolerated, and police would take the necessary action to counter it.

Buthelezi Discusses U.S. Visit, Disinvestment

MB131905 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1834 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 13, SAPA — Disinvestment is a mania by "Americans for Americans," the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a press conference in Johannesburg today.

Speaking on his return from a visit to Britain and the United States where he opposed disinvestment in addresses to businessmen and legislators, Chief Buthelezi said apartheid was being used by U.S. politicians for inter-party rivalry, while black Americans were trying "to revive the American civil rights movement" of the 1960s.

"People are not rational on the disinvestment issue anymore. If you try to reason you're labelled a flunky of the government."

Chief Buthelezi said he thanked the disinvestment lobby for international focus on apartheid, but they had "over-played their hand."

Asked if he had helped stem the tide of disinvestment feeling current in the U.S. Chief Buthelezi said "the decision-makers," business people, were "sensible and did not need conversion."

Chief Buthelezi had been invited to address the business international conference in London and New York on "black demands" with reference to the "evolving challenge to international companies" in South Africa. He also addressed the California legislature and the Council of Regents of the University of California.

On the viability of a two-year deadline for the removal of apartheid, Chief Buthelezi said though he would like to see apartheid go, "it is not realistic. There is no magic wand that one waves," he said.

Unrest Noted on Anniversary of Soweto Riots

MB161136 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1103 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — Police fired shotguns and rubber bullets to quell incidents of unrest in several black townships around the country overnight and early this morning — the 9th anniversary of 1976's June 16 Soweto riots.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Directorate reported several incidents of arson and stone-throwing in the eastern Cape, at Kimberley and on the east Rand.

At Zwide near Port Elizabeth police fired shotguns at a group throwing petrol bombs. Nobody was injured and the blaze was extinguished.

At Oudtshoorn police fired shotguns, rubber bullets and tear-smoke to disperse a group stoning a bus. No injuries were reported.

At Jansenville police fired rubber bullets to disperse a group of arsonists.

Rubber bullets were also fired at Galeshewe, and in Springs six people were arrested after a stoning incident.

Hand Grenade Thrown at Councillor's Home

MB150751 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0746 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 15, SAPA — A hand grenade was thrown into the home of a western Cape councillor, and a man was injured and two others arrested in the eastern Cape in unrest since yesterday, police reported.

The attack on the councillor's home in Langa early today extensively damaged the house, but no one was injured, the SAP Directorate of Public Relations said in Pretoria.

In unrest in the eastern Cape — all near Port Elizabeth — a private vehicle, service station, and two private homes were extensively damaged in petrol bomb attacks in New Brighton, Kwazakele, Zwide and Motherwell.

A 60-year-old man was injured when his home was petrol bombed in Zwide.

Two men were arrested after police fired "shotgun rounds" at groups of people they said had gathered illegally with petrol bombs in Kwazakele late last night and early today, police said.

Police Confirm Office Explosion Near Durban

MB161114 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] It has been confirmed that the explosion at the Natalia Development Board offices at Lamontville, near Durban, was caused by a limpet mine. The bomb went off in the early hours of this morning and caused moderate damage but no injuries. Police say there was tight security around the building last night because of the 16 June weekend and because of this, they believe the bomb was planted on Friday.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA Raid on Botswana

MB141832 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has expressed shock and horror at the unprovoked and unwarranted attack by forces of the Pretoria regime on defenseless and peace-loving civilians of Botswana.

In a statement issued in Harare today, Comrade Mangwende said the attack, which was carried out early this morning, is clear evidence that Pretoria is determined to intensify its campaign of military aggression against the entire southern African sub-

region. The minister said Zimbabwe strongly condemns this naked act of aggression, adding that the Pretoria regime condemned by the entire civilized world community, just as it is condemned for its aggression against Angola, and for its continued occupation of Namibia.

Comrade Mangwende's remarks follow the announcement by the Pretoria regime early today that its forces crossed into Botswana and attacked 10 targets which it described as houses and offices of the ANC of South Africa. A BBC broadcast monitored in Harare says it at least 11 people died in the dawn attack.